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# FARM COSTS and RETURNS

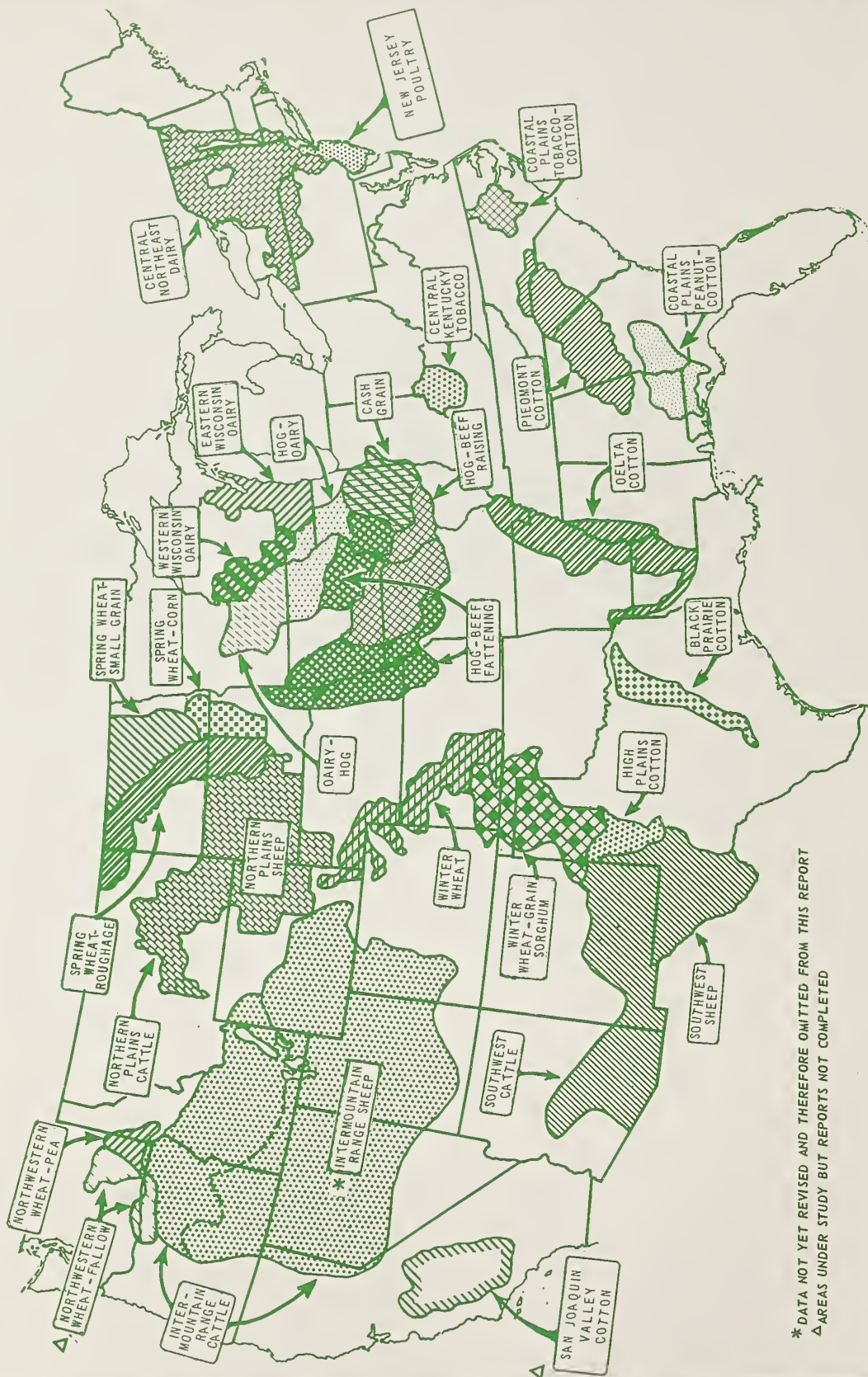
Commercial  
Family-Operated Farms  
by Type and Location

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

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# LOCATION OF TYPES OF FARMS STUDIED



\* DATA NOT YET REVISED AND THEREFORE OMITTED FROM THIS REPORT  
 Δ AREAS UNDER STUDY BUT REPORTS NOT COMPLETED

# FARM COSTS AND RETURNS, COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS BY TYPE AND LOCATION

Prepared in the Farm Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service

## IN GENERAL

This is the annual report on farm costs and returns on important types and sizes of commercial farms in major farming areas in the United States. It presents summary statistics for 1957 and comparisons with data for earlier years on 31 types of commercial farms in 18 important farming areas in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

The location of each type of farm reported here appears on the map inside the front cover. Two types of farms were added to the report this year. These are the dairy-hog farms in southeastern Minnesota and the poultry farms in New Jersey. Data for the dairy-hog farms are available back to 1930 and the series for the poultry farms begins with 1945. Data for individual years prior to 1954 for each of these new series are to be released later in separate reports.

The same general procedure, definition of terms, analyses, and methods of summarization were used for each of the 31 types of farms presented in this report.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, data for the same type or size of farm are comparable over the years. In general, they are comparable also from one type of farm to another.

In making comparisons for different types of farms and in comparing these data with national averages, many factors should be taken into consideration. The information presented here represents generally the adjustments made by farmers in each particular area to meet changing physical and economic conditions. Year-to-year changes in weather

tend to produce corresponding changes in crop production, and these in turn affect livestock production and farm incomes.

In two areas, data are shown for different sizes of farms of the same type. These are the large-scale and the small cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta area, and the two sizes of tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. The tobacco-cotton farms are primarily family-managed and operated, whereas most of the large-scale cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta have hired foremen and considerable hired labor.

There is considerable variation in acreage of land and intensity of use of land among the different types of farms (table 1). For example, land area per farm ranged from an average of 10 acres on poultry farms to an average of around 13,340 acres per sheep ranch in the Southwest. Little or no land is cropped on these two types of farms.

On the more intensive crop farms the average acreage of cropland harvested per farm ranged from around 29 acres on the high-labor intensive tobacco farms, where an average of some 135 hours of man labor is used per acre of cropland harvested to around 425 acres on wheat-roughage livestock farms where hours of labor used average around 8.5 per acre of cropland harvested.

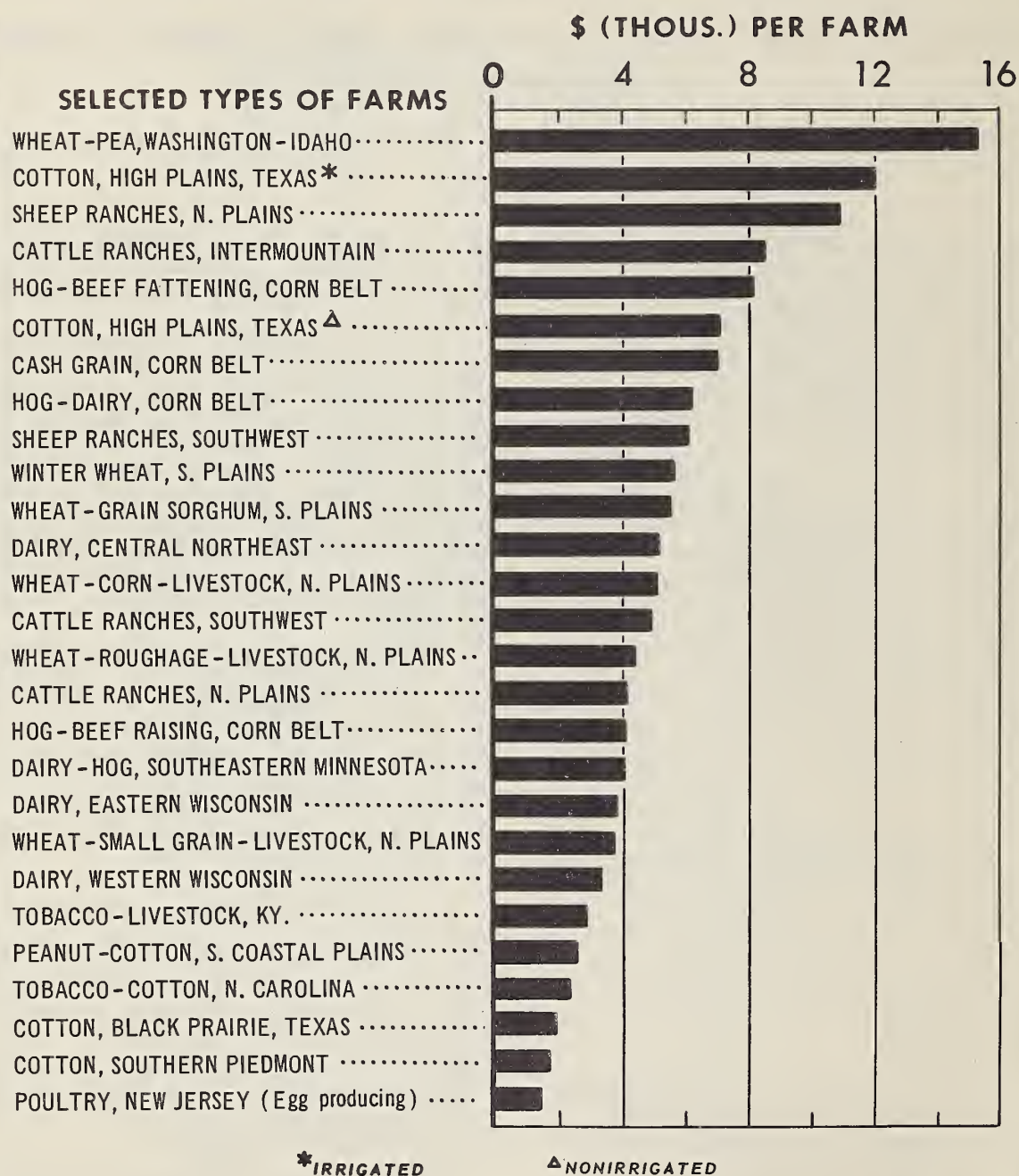
Average total investment per farm and the portions in real estate, machinery, and livestock also vary considerably among types of farms. Excluding the small-scale tobacco farms in North Carolina and the small and large-scale cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta, the average investment per farm in 1957 ranged from around \$10,530 on peanut-cotton farms to around \$177,770 on sheep ranches

<sup>1</sup>Data for earlier years are reported in U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 158, U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 176, and Statis. Bul. 197.

<sup>2</sup>A brief discussion of procedure is presented in Statis. Bul. 197 and Agr. Handbook 118, Vol. 3.



# NET FARM INCOME, 1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (4)-2481 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

in the Southwest. Corn Belt farms ranged from an average of less than \$40,000 to more than \$100,000 per farm. Investment in machinery and equipment ranged from about \$1,800 per farm on peanut-cotton and poultry farms to nearly \$17,000 on wheat-pea farms.

Net income per farm in 1957 for all farms in the United States averaged about \$2,500 per farm. This is nearly 7 percent higher than in 1956, and about 6 percent below the average for the 1947-49 period. In contrast, 1957 net farm incomes on the commercial farms reported here ranged from an average of about \$1,200 per farm on small cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta to around \$15,370 on wheat-pea farms in Washington and Idaho (fig. 1). Of the 31 types of farms studied, 20 had higher average incomes in 1957 than in 1956. Nineteen of the 31 types had lower returns in 1957 than in 1947-49 (table 2).

In 1957, net farm incomes were higher than in 1956 on all the livestock farms except poultry, 5 of the 6 wheat farms, and 3 of the 6 cotton farms. Higher net incomes on the livestock and wheat farms were due to higher prices received and greater net farm production. Higher yields alone were the cause of increased incomes on cotton farms in the southern Piedmont and Black Prairie areas, and on nonirrigated cotton farms in the High Plains. Lower yields per acre and lower prices received caused the decline in income on the remaining cotton farms and on the cash-grain farms in the Corn Belt. Wet weather at harvesttime caused heavy field loss and lower quality of cotton and peanuts in the Cotton Belt. Corn also was damaged by heavy rains at harvesttime in the Corn Belt. Lower incomes on tobacco farms were due mainly to lower production. Tobacco prices in 1957 were slightly lower than in 1956 on the Kentucky farms and slightly higher on the North Carolina farms. Prices received for eggs on poultry farms in 1957 were about 5 percent lower than in 1956 and this accounts largely for the lower net returns. Egg production on poultry farms has increased year by year since the series began, except in 1952.

The index of prices paid (table 3) increased by a small amount on 25 of the 31 farms. The change from 1956 to 1957 ranged from a reduction of 2 percent on poultry farms to an increase of 8 percent on southwestern sheep ranches. Machinery, fuel, building materials, and taxes were the chief items contributing to high costs. Wage rates were higher on many farms.

The index of prices received was generally higher on the livestock and wheat farms and lower on cotton, poultry, cash-grain farms in the Corn Belt, and on tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky. Prices received for hogs increased by 20 percent or more on all types of farms and those for beef cattle increased by smaller amounts on all except the hog-beef fattening farm. The price of milk also increased on most farms. Corn, cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, poultry, and eggs were the main products for which prices were lower in 1957 than in 1956. The increase in prices received for livestock and livestock products other than poultry generally led to more favorable price-cost relationships in 1957 than in 1956 on most livestock farms. Lower prices received for field crops generally led to less favorable price-cost-relationships on farms selling primarily crops.

Net farm production (table 4) was higher in 1957 than in 1956 on 20 of the 31 farms. Higher production occurred on all livestock farms, 4 wheat, and 3 cotton farms. Substantial acreages of wheat and cotton were put in the soil bank but the effect of the soil bank on net farm production was frequently obscured by variations in yield caused by weather. In all except one instance, farms with higher net farm production in 1957 than in 1956 also had higher production per unit of input. Production per unit of input was down on some farms in 1957, but in general, it has been well above 1937-41 in most recent years.

"Net farm income" represents the net return to the operators of these farms for their own and their families' labor and management, and for the capital

TABLE 1.--Land, labor and capital, commercial farms, by type, 1957<sup>1</sup>

TYPE OF FARM AND LOCATION	FARMLAND		FARM LABOR			FARM CAPITAL				
	Total	Cropland harvested	Total	Operator and family	Hired	Total	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Livestock	Crops for sale, feed, and seed
Dairy farms:	Acres	Acres	Hours	Hours	Hours	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Central Northeast.....	212	79	4,350	3,700	650	32,000	17,900	5,500	5,900	2,700
Eastern Wisconsin.....	131	70	4,380	3,850	530	36,070	21,810	7,120	4,790	2,350
Western Wisconsin.....	152	63	3,910	3,440	470	24,030	12,480	5,420	4,290	1,840
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	155	93	3,910	3,640	270	38,660	24,540	6,410	4,710	3,000
Corn Belt farms:										
Hog-dairy.....	165	103	4,430	3,900	530	46,780	29,700	5,920	5,410	5,750
Hog-beef raising.....	234	106	3,490	3,250	240	38,990	25,740	4,350	5,350	3,550
Hog-beef fattening.....	206	145	4,010	3,410	600	62,570	40,990	6,990	9,010	5,580
Cash grain.....	233	193	3,320	2,920	400	100,110	81,550	6,940	2,430	9,190
Tobacco farms:										
Tobacco-livestock (Kentucky).....	117	29	3,890	2,800	2 1,090	25,850	20,760	2,360	1,870	860
Tobacco-cotton (North Carolina).....	100	36	5,470	2,390	2 3,080	22,650	18,400	2,960	560	730
Small tobacco.....	50	19	3,060	2,690	370	11,310	9,250	1,240	380	440
Large tobacco-cotton.....	170	64	8,170	2,390	2 5,780	40,020	32,130	5,470	1,130	1,290
Cotton farms:										
Southern Piedmont.....	181	52	3,570	2,360	2 1,210	17,820	14,870	1,840	670	440
Black Prairie, Texas.....	183	104	3,260	2,260	1,000	29,340	24,550	3,260	950	580
High Plains, Texas (nonirrigated).....	392	287	3,350	2,240	1,110	41,510	33,710	7,030	400	370
High Plains, Texas (irrigated).....	342	288	6,110	2,440	3,670	88,240	73,190	13,660	670	720
Delta:										
Small.....	58	34	2,850	2,400	450	12,450	8,930	2,880	410	230
Large-scale.....	1,000	599	35,090	3,200	2 31,890	193,370	152,000	30,420	7,970	2,980
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains...	140	56	3,570	3,340	230	10,530	7,530	1,820	820	360
Spring wheat farms (Northern Plains):										
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	713	410	2,910	2,470	440	48,430	28,660	9,810	2,510	7,450
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	502	349	3,890	3,430	460	46,590	27,220	9,110	5,020	5,240
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	800	423	3,620	3,400	220	43,030	25,300	8,470	4,230	5,030
Winter wheat farms:										
Wheat, Southern Plains.....	726	290	2,340	2,060	280	78,360	63,890	9,400	3,050	2,020
Wheat-grain sorghum, Southern Plains.....	732	354	2,970	2,750	220	75,260	63,680	8,110	2,080	1,390
Wheat-pea (Washington and Idaho).....	550	374	3,370	2,350	1,020	161,100	134,200	16,760	1,630	8,510
Northern Plains ranches:										
Sheep.....	6,272	239	7,910	3,960	3,950	84,770	56,460	6,450	18,630	3,230
Cattle.....	4,225	282	3,980	3,240	740	69,230	44,200	7,300	14,480	3,250
Cattle ranches, Intermountain region.....	1,715	182	5,030	4,000	1,030	64,070	28,880	4,760	26,190	4,240
Southwest ranches:										
Sheep.....	13,340	22	5,190	2,600	2,590	177,770	152,770	4,560	17,670	2,770
Cattle.....	11,010	20	3,370	2,460	910	128,910	105,090	3,510	18,250	2,060
Poultry farms, New Jersey (egg producing).....	10	0	5,900	4,900	1,000	51,750	43,310	1,780	6,660	0

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Includes cropper labor.



TABLE 2. --Net farm income and net farm income per \$100 invested, commercial farms, by type, 1957, with comparisons

TYPE OF FARM AND LOCATION	NET FARM INCOME					NET FARM INCOME PER \$100 INVESTED						
	Average		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>	Average		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
	1937-41	1947-49					1937-41	1947-49				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Dairy farms:												
Central Northeast.....	960	3,892	3,735	4,248	4,179	5,095	10.15	18.15	14.20	15.10	14.10	15.90
Eastern Wisconsin.....	1,480	4,365	3,219	2,816	3,456	3,806	11.90	15.95	9.75	8.50	10.30	10.55
Western Wisconsin.....	1,236	3,284	2,382	2,434	2,978	3,373	14.40	17.80	10.70	11.05	13.25	14.05
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	1,217	3,867	3,453	3,427	3,926	4,029	10.15	15.70	10.35	10.00	11.10	10.40
Corn Belt farms:												
Hog-dairy.....	1,642	5,639	6,419	4,419	5,108	6,198	10.80	17.40	15.20	10.20	11.90	13.25
Hog-beef raising.....	929	3,370	2,945	3,016	3,169	4,093	8.65	12.95	8.60	8.70	8.70	10.50
Hog-beef fattening.....	2,521	10,665	8,833	4,433	6,899	8,116	12.35	22.75	15.50	7.30	11.45	12.95
Cash grain.....	2,627	8,930	8,551	6,737	9,382	7,036	8.75	14.15	9.95	7.60	10.30	7.05
Tobacco farms:												
Tobacco-livestock (Kentucky).....	1,192	3,334	3,439	2,850	3,200	2,873	12.65	17.50	14.90	12.10	13.50	11.10
Tobacco-cotton (North Carolina).....	---	3,208	2,927	3,550	3,674	2,290	---	19.90	14.10	17.10	17.20	10.10
Small tobacco.....	---	2,354	2,380	2,885	2,970	2,021	---	27.20	22.15	27.15	27.50	17.85
Large tobacco-cotton.....	---	3,923	3,326	4,463	4,944	2,779	---	12.90	8.70	11.85	12.95	6.95
Cotton farms:												
Southern Piedmont.....	495	1,566	1,438	2,297	1,570	1,734	10.55	13.90	9.50	14.80	9.65	9.75
Black Prairie, Texas.....	1,019	3,090	1,768	2,572	903	1,900	11.50	17.95	6.95	9.60	3.10	6.45
High Plains, Texas (nonirrigated).....	1,675	6,411	4,499	2,544	2,526	7,106	13.85	22.20	11.35	6.30	6.15	17.10
High Plains, Texas (irrigated).....	---	10,761	12,924	7,039	12,594	12,001	---	22.75	14.90	8.10	14.20	13.60
Delta:												
Small.....	---	1,923	1,581	2,033	1,714	1,205	---	31.00	16.45	20.05	14.95	9.70
Large-scale.....	---	20,465	16,943	25,921	19,764	12,287	---	18.55	11.45	16.95	10.90	6.35
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	---	2,313	2,231	3,196	2,899	2,566	---	36.95	24.00	34.00	29.80	24.35
Spring wheat farms (Northern Plains):												
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	872	6,323	2,133	6,090	6,930	3,776	7.50	20.35	5.00	14.65	15.70	7.80
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	1,127	5,972	3,397	2,547	3,278	5,066	9.45	19.50	8.20	6.05	7.80	10.85
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	533	5,370	2,813	4,259	2,899	4,404	6.15	19.45	7.15	10.75	7.10	10.25
Winter wheat farms:												
Wheat, Southern Plains.....	1,174	10,016	7,240	4,914	3,764	5,608	6.05	17.90	10.30	6.50	4.90	7.15
Wheat-grain sorghum, Southern Plains.....	1,092	9,433	3,314	1,647	2,332	5,514	6.30	16.65	4.35	2.10	3.05	7.35
Wheat-pea (Washington and Idaho).....	2,764	11,864	16,048	9,989	13,363	15,366	8.10	11.50	11.50	6.60	8.55	9.55
Northern Plains ranches:												
Sheep.....	2,711	6,914	4,470	4,557	6,057	10,949	10.65	10.35	5.30	5.55	7.40	12.90
Cattle.....	954	6,439	3,778	2,863	2,108	4,164	4.60	10.75	5.40	4.15	3.00	6.00
Cattle ranches Intermountain region.....	2,892	8,665	4,481	4,625	5,728	8,519	10.00	12.85	7.20	7.05	9.15	13.30
Southwest ranches:												
Sheep.....	---	5,224	953	3,294	723	6,062	---	4.30	.50	1.85	.40	3.40
Cattle.....	---	5,698	323	3,016	-1,245	4,873	---	5.80	4.25	2.30	-.95	3.80
Poultry farms, New Jersey (egg producing).....	---	5,613	1,520	2,595	1,616	1,429	---	15.85	-3.40	5.85	3.35	2.75

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE 3. --Prices received and prices paid by farmers, commercial farms, by type, 1957, with comparisons  
(Index numbers 1947-49 = 100)

TYPE OF FARM AND LOCATION	PRICES RECEIVED FOR PRODUCTS SOLD				PRICES PAID, INCLUDING WAGES TO HIRED LABOR				
	Average		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>	Average		1957 <sup>1</sup>
	1937-41	1947-49					1937-41	1947-49	
<b>Dairy farms:</b>									
Central Northeast.....	42	100	88	90	89	95	50	100	108
Eastern Wisconsin.....	41	100	87	83	86	89	51	100	115
Western Wisconsin.....	39	100	86	83	86	88	51	100	116
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	39	100	87	81	82	85	52	100	116
<b>Corn Belt farms:</b>									
Hog-dairy.....	38	100	91	77	78	85	50	100	113
Hog-beef raising.....	37	100	91	74	73	82	53	100	111
Hog-beef fattening.....	36	100	85	69	77	78	45	100	102
Cash grain.....	36	100	93	79	81	76	55	100	123
<b>Tobacco farms:</b>									
Tobacco-livestock (Kentucky).....	43	100	98	106	111	107	45	100	118
Tobacco-cotton (North Carolina).....	---	100	115	110	106	110	---	100	119
Small tobacco.....	---	100	115	111	107	111	---	100	117
Large tobacco-cotton.....	---	100	115	109	106	108	---	100	118
<b>Cotton farms:</b>									
Southern Piedmont.....	37	100	104	98	95	94	48	100	117
Black Prairie, Texas.....	35	100	99	88	88	85	46	100	112
High Plains, Texas (nonirrigated).....	33	100	102	87	96	86	47	100	109
High Plains, Texas (irrigated).....	---	100	104	92	100	89	---	100	103
<b>Delta:</b>									
Small.....	---	100	106	97	96	94	---	100	107
Large-scale.....	---	100	105	96	98	92	---	100	112
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	---	100	105	99	93	96	---	100	107
<b>Spring wheat farms (Northern Plains):</b>									
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	33	100	81	76	76	78	49	100	113
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	35	100	80	72	72	75	61	100	116
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	33	100	82	77	75	78	51	100	114
<b>Winter wheat farms:</b>									
Wheat, Southern Plains.....	37	100	95	92	86	88	52	100	118
Wheat-grain sorghum, Southern Plains.....	37	100	92	83	84	85	53	100	120
Wheat-pea (Washington and Idaho).....	36	100	98	93	91	90	51	100	126
<b>Northern Plains ranches:</b>									
Sheep.....	47	100	94	83	90	102	47	100	115
Cattle.....	36	100	79	76	76	84	51	100	121
Cattle ranches, Intermountain region.....	36	100	77	74	71	84	54	100	120
<b>Southwest ranches:</b>									
Sheep.....	---	100	94	85	82	104	---	100	96
Cattle.....	---	100	80	86	71	93	---	100	104
Poultry farms, New Jersey (egg producing).....	---	100	71	78	73	69	---	100	94

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE 4. --Production, and production per unit of input, commercial farms, by type, 1957, with comparisons  
(Index numbers 1947-49 = 100)

TYPE OF FARM AND LOCATION	NET FARM PRODUCTION						PRODUCTION PER UNIT OF INPUT					
	Average		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>	Average		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
	1937-41	1947-49					1937-41	1947-49				
Dairy farms:												
Central Northeast.....	86	100	126	133	132	139	95	100	115	118	116	121
Eastern Wisconsin.....	85	100	113	113	119	125	92	100	107	108	113	116
Western Wisconsin.....	88	100	118	126	133	142	98	100	112	117	125	133
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	85	100	123	132	139	140	96	100	120	126	132	131
Corn Belt farms:												
Hog-dairy.....	82	100	125	123	131	138	89	100	115	111	118	122
Hog-beef raising.....	76	100	107	129	137	143	90	100	99	116	119	122
Hog-beef fattening.....	74	100	110	112	109	118	93	100	100	101	100	107
Cash grain.....	86	100	111	116	135	124	98	100	103	106	122	112
Tobacco farms:												
Tobacco-livestock (Kentucky).....	84	100	116	97	99	95	90	100	109	93	94	90
Tobacco-cotton (North Carolina).....	---	100	102	111	116	84	---	100	93	103	114	93
Small tobacco.....	---	100	102	117	121	88	---	100	95	112	118	97
Large tobacco-cotton.....	---	100	101	110	119	87	---	100	93	107	117	96
Cotton Farms:												
Southern Piedmont.....	92	100	110	147	116	111	94	100	96	128	109	112
Black Prairie, Texas.....	76	100	83	119	69	96	96	100	85	110	75	98
High Plains, Texas (nonirrigated).....	75	100	76	68	61	122	93	100	82	76	69	124
High Plains, Texas (irrigated).....	---	100	123	111	131	132	---	100	93	83	95	111
Delta:												
Small.....	---	100	98	130	117	99	---	100	89	106	98	84
Large-scale.....	---	100	80	107	96	82	---	100	101	84	114	103
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains...	---	100	109	152	150	129	---	100	92	120	119	109
Spring wheat farms (Northern Plains):												
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	58	100	87	140	146	103	75	100	82	129	138	99
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	66	100	101	104	109	137	84	100	94	93	97	119
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	43	100	104	134	114	129	66	100	89	110	94	103
Winter wheat farms:												
Wheat, Southern Plains.....	48	100	92	76	70	66	61	100	92	79	73	69
Wheat-grain sorghum, Southern Plains.....	39	100	59	49	54	63	55	100	67	58	65	74
Wheat-pea (Washington and Idaho).....	83	100	143	110	138	154	88	100	124	94	117	125
Northern Plains ranches:												
Sheep.....	74	100	109	113	104	143	91	100	95	99	96	124
Cattle.....	62	100	113	105	97	107	78	100	103	98	96	103
Cattle ranches, Intermountain region.....	93	100	104	112	128	140	98	100	90	96	109	118
Southwest ranches:												
Sheep.....	---	100	74	100	58	88	---	100	78	89	69	84
Cattle.....	---	100	78	96	61	103	---	100	76	88	68	96
Poultry farms, New Jersey (egg producing).....	---	100	129	132	144	153	---	100	106	106	109	111

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.



investment in the farm business. Because of the considerable variations in total value of capital from one type of farm to another, income comparisons may prove to be misleading unless these variations are taken into account. It is obviously unfair, for example, to consider the 1957 net farm income of \$2,779 on large tobacco-cotton farms as roughly equivalent to the \$2,873 figure on tobacco-livestock farms for that year, when the former have an investment of slightly over \$40,000, while the latter have less than \$26,000 invested.

For this reason, a "charge for capital investment" is made, using the interest rate currently charged on new mortgage loans in the area by the Federal Land Bank.<sup>1</sup> The capital charge is subtracted from net farm income, and the remainder is considered the "return to operator and family labor."

The general trend toward larger farm units and the substantial inflation in prices of land, livestock, and machinery, have

<sup>1</sup>In former years, the capital charge was based on the interest rates charged by all lenders in the particular State on all outstanding loans. The change to the new interest rate was made for all farms for all years.

more than doubled the total investment on most of these farms. These increases in turn, coupled with the rising trend in interest rates, have boosted sharply the capital charges on these farms. Only 2 of the 31 farms showed increases of less than 50 percent from 1947-49 to 1957. On the other 29, the 1957 capital charge ranged from one and one-half to two and one-half times that of the earlier period.

In appraising the debt-paying capacity of a particular type of farm, it is useful to compare the net farm income for a period of years with the total investment required. The right-hand section of table 2, entitled "net farm income per \$100 of capital" permits such a comparison for the 31 types of farms. However, it should be remembered that the farm family must get most of its living out of this farm income. The importance of the family's needs will be much greater relative to the \$1,205 net farm income on small cotton farms in the Delta, than on Northern Plains sheep ranches, where the 1957 figure was nearly \$11,000. Therefore, such comparisons between farms with widely differing income levels may be misleading unless this factor is taken into account.

## DAIRY FARMS

Net farm income on Northeastern and Midwestern dairy farms were higher in 1957 than in 1956 (tables 5-8). Dollar changes in net farm incomes between

these years and percentage changes in net farm income and other related factors affecting net income were as follows:

Item	Central Northeast	Eastern Wisconsin	Western Wisconsin	Southeastern Minnesota
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Net income per farm in 1957.....	5,095	3,806	3,373	4,029
Net income per farm in 1956.....	4,179	3,456	2,978	3,926
Change from 1956 to 1957:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Net farm income.....	22	10	13	3
Crop yields per acre.....	4	-2	7	-3
Net farm production.....	5	5	7	1
Production per unit of input.....	4	3	6	-1
Cost per unit of production.....	3	5	2	9
Prices received.....	7	3	2	4
Prices paid, including wages.....	3	3	7	3
Milk production per farm.....	2	6	7	3

Higher prices received for products sold and greater volume of production per farm were largely responsible for the increase in net farm incomes on these dairy farms from 1956 to 1957 (figs. 2 and 3). In 1957, net farm production reached a record high on these 4 types of commercial family-operated dairy farms. A continuing trend toward larger farms, more livestock per farm, and greater production per unit of livestock appears to be evident. When these changes are made and price and weather conditions are favorable, farmers' incomes are likely to increase as they did in 1957.

Perhaps the chief factor that caused the rise in net incomes was the increase in prices received for farm products sold. The index of prices received rose by 7 percent on dairy farms in the Central Northeast last year to the highest level attained since 1952. Prices received increased from 2 to 4 percent on the Minnesota and Wisconsin dairy farms. However, the components largely responsible for the increases varied from area to area.

In the Northeast, for example, a 7-percent rise in prices received for milk was the chief contributing factor. The occurrence of a drought in other fluid milk areas to the east and south of the Central Northeast dairy area threatened to bring about a serious shortage of fluid milk in markets partially supplied from this region. However, the drought was not serious in the area that comprises the Northeast dairy area as outlined in this report. As a result, most of the dairy farmers in this area were able to maintain and even to increase their production of milk. They received about 32 cents a hundred more for fluid milk in 1957 than in 1956.

Because these farms are highly specialized, even a slight change in the price or the production of milk has an appreciable effect on incomes for their operators. From 1956 to 1957, both increased production and higher prices received for milk occurred and were combined with a rise of 11 and 15 percent, respectively, in prices received for calves and cull cows. This combination of favorable factors caused net farm

income on these farms to advance to a record high of nearly \$5,100 in 1957.

In both dairy areas of Wisconsin, the price of milk advanced about 3 cents per 100 pounds, or less than 1 percent, from 1956 to 1957. This increase, though not nearly so pronounced as the one in the Northeast, was aided by about a 6-percent increase in milk production per farm on the eastern Wisconsin dairy farms and a 7-percent increase on the western Wisconsin dairy farms. Wisconsin dairy-men, who were not aided by a high increase in price received for milk, increased cash receipts from milk by keeping more cows per farm and obtaining greater production per cow.

From 1956 to 1957, cash receipts increased on southeastern Minnesota dairy-hog farms though not as much as on the other three dairy-type farms. Milk production increased slightly more on these farms than on the Northeastern dairy farms, but less than on the Wisconsin dairy farms. Prices of milk rose only 1 cent per 100 pounds in this area. Most of the increase in total cash receipts on these Minnesota dairy farms stems from higher prices received for cattle and hogs. Prices received for cattle and veal calves sold were higher in 1957 than in any year since 1952 on these dairy-hog farms as well as on the Wisconsin dairy farms.

On the southeastern Minnesota dairy-hog farms about 20 percent of total cash receipts come from the sale of hogs. Thus, any appreciable change in production or price of hogs on these farms has a significant influence on net income. In 1957, cash receipts from sales of hogs on these farms were 18 percent higher than in 1956. Prices received for hogs were the highest in 3 years and brought about \$3.30 per hundredweight more than they brought in 1956. However, hog marketings were down 4 percent per farm, leaving higher prices for hogs largely responsible for the increased incomes on these farms.

In general, in 1957 weather was quite favorable in the dairy areas. Crop yields increased from 1956 to 1957 on the central Northeast and western Wisconsin dairy farms but declined slightly on dairy farms



# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Dairy Farms

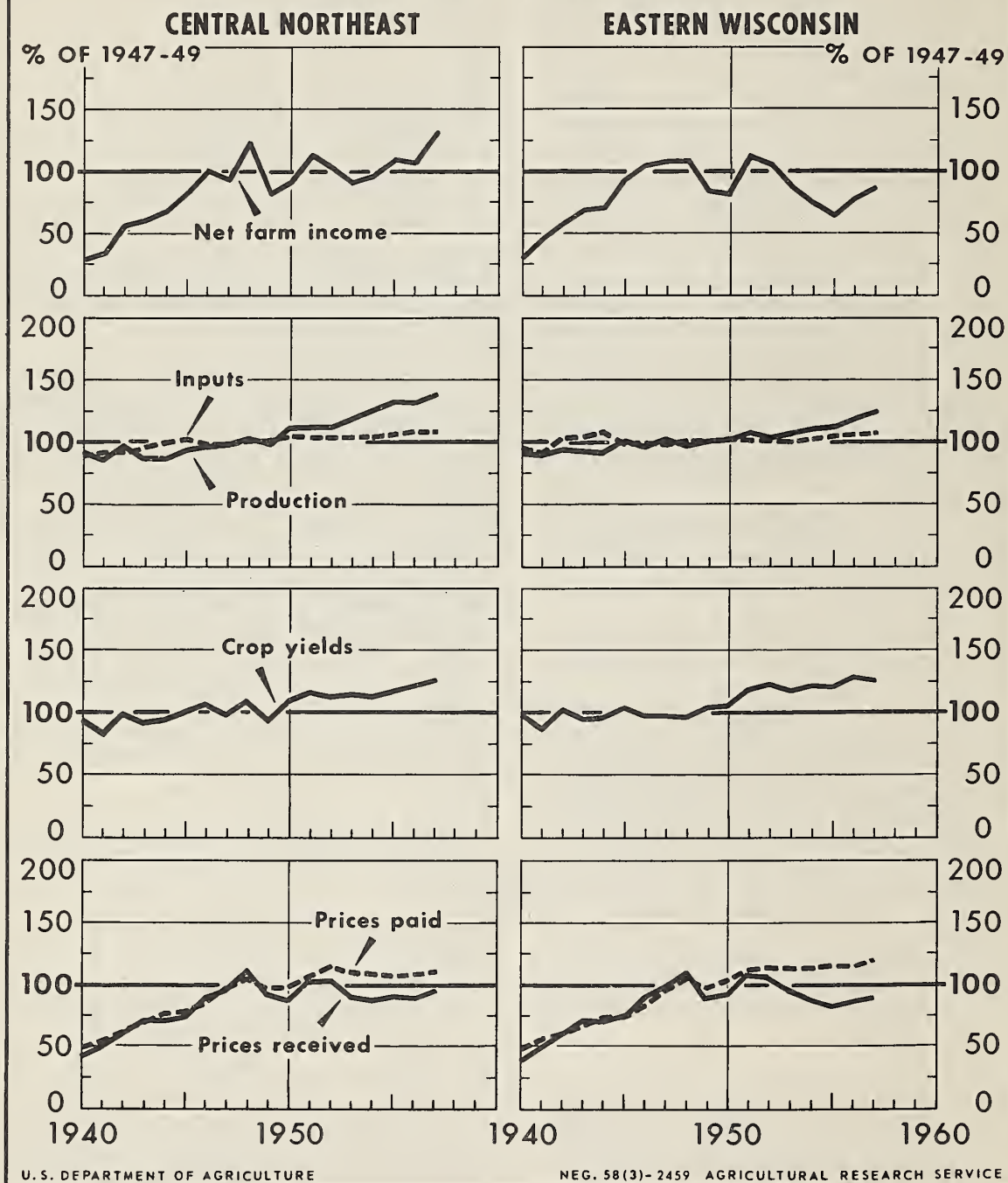
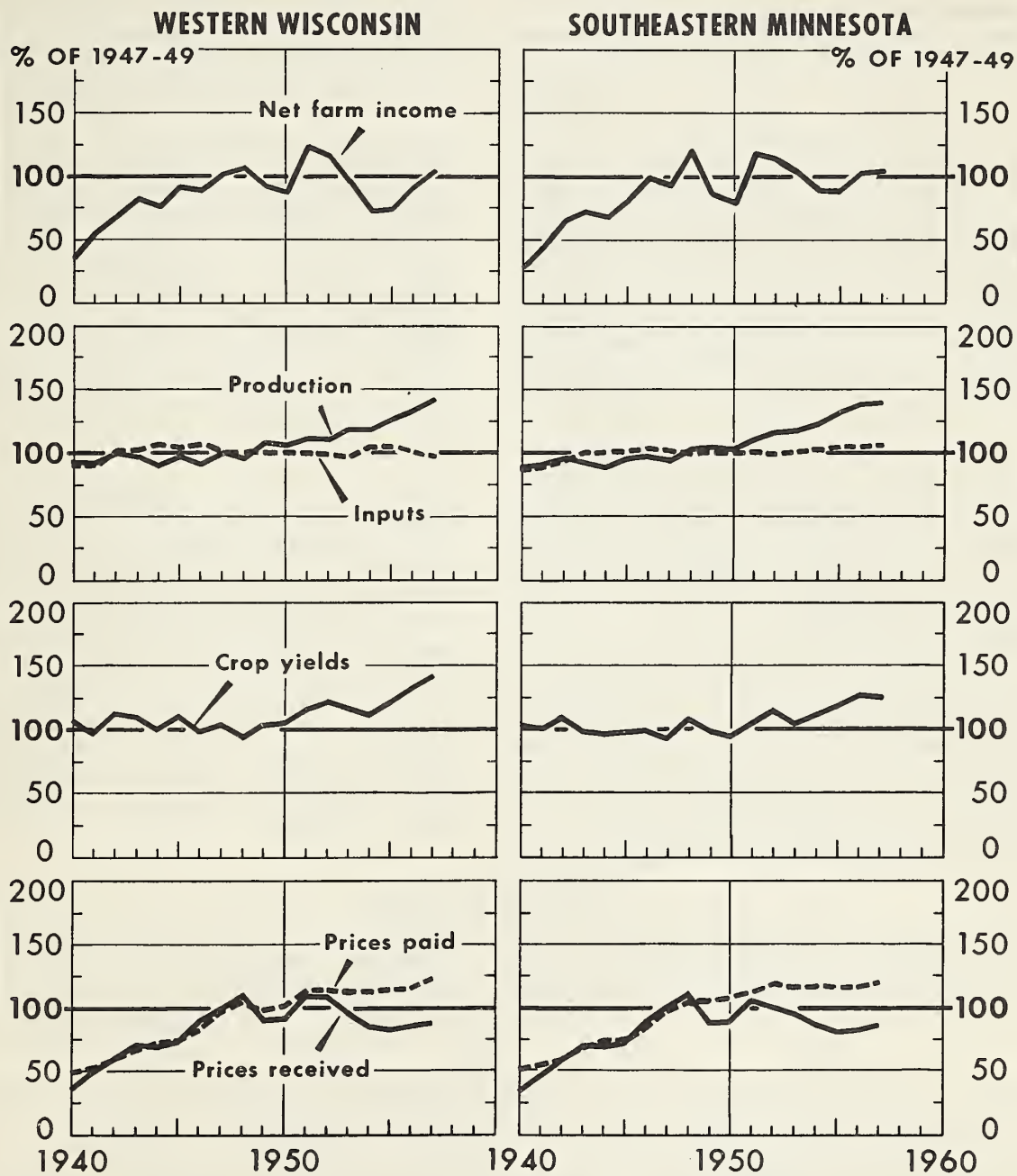


Figure 2



# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Dairy Farms



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Figure 3

in eastern Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota. Because these dairy farmers feed most of their home-grown feed, any significant change in crop yields affects expenditures for purchased feed. As a general rule, dairy farmers have found it more advantageous to buy feed when their production is low than to reduce livestock numbers, particularly the milking herd. The increased returns received from additional milk and meat animals sold usually more than covers the cost of the purchased feed. However, through such feed purchases cash expenditures increase and net farm incomes may be reduced somewhat, but not nearly as much as they would be if livestock were liquidated and cash receipts from sales of milk were reduced. This was the case in 1956 and 1957 on the eastern Wisconsin dairy farms. The index of crop yields averaged lower in eastern Wisconsin during the last 2 years but had eastern Wisconsin dairymen cut livestock numbers their net incomes would have fallen considerably. They maintained production by increasing expenditures for purchased feed, thereby avoiding a sharp drop in net incomes.

In 1957, there was no apparent interruption in the steady rise of the index of prices paid by dairy farmers for the goods and services used in production. The index was at record high on dairy farms in three of the areas and in 1952 it exceeded only on the central Northeastern dairy farms. However, increases in the

index of prices paid since 1947-49 have been somewhat less for dairy farmers than for operators of the other types of farms. This is chiefly because dairy farmers buy substantial quantities of feed and feed prices in recent years have been below the 1947-49 average. However, the index of all prices paid by operators of dairy farms in western Wisconsin increased by 7 percent from 1956 to 1957. During this period, feed prices decreased about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent on these farms and the quantity of feed purchased decreased about 26 percent. This resulted in a 28-percent reduction in cash expenditures for feed. Prices paid for other items increased significantly from 1956 to 1957. Thus, lower cost inputs such as feed were replaced in the index by higher cost inputs of other items, and thus resulted in the increase in prices paid in this area in 1957.

Operators of dairy farms as well as operators of other types of farms have seen the value of their assets increase constantly over the years. This results in increased capital charges. As a result, returns to operator and family labor, after deducting a charge for capital, have been held down. Typical of this is the decrease in returns to operator and family labor in eastern Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota from 1956 to 1957. In both areas, net farm income increased but hourly returns to operator and family labor decreased.

### CORN BELT FARMS

Net farm incomes were higher in 1957 than in 1956 on three important types of Corn Belt farms and lower on one type.

Net farm incomes for 1956 and 1957 and percentage changes of net farm income and some related factors were as follows:

Item	Hog-dairy	Hog-beef raising	Hog-beef fattening	Cash grain
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Net income per farm in 1957.....	6,198	4,093	8,116	7,036
Net income per farm in 1956.....	5,108	3,169	6,899	9,382
Change from 1956 to 1957:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Net farm income.....	21	29	18	-25
Crop yields per acre.....	4	8	17	-9
Net farm production.....	5	4	8	-8
Production per unit of input.....	3	3	7	-8
Cost per unit of production.....	5	4	3	22
Prices received.....	9	12	1	-6
Prices paid, including wages.....	3	3	10	3



Weather and price changes were largely responsible for changes in incomes on Corn Belt farms from 1956 to 1957. Generally speaking, the weather was favorable throughout the growing season of 1957 for maximum crop production. Prices received for livestock (other than fat cattle) were higher in 1957 but prices received for principal crops were lower.

In 1957, prices received by Corn Belt farmers for corn averaged about \$1.10 per bushel. This was about 25 percent lower than in 1956 and the lowest in more than 10 years. Prices received for hogs, however, averaged about \$17.70 per hundredweight and were approximately 23 percent higher than in 1956 and the highest since 1954. As a result, the hog-corn price ratio in 1957 for these farmers was the most favorable of any year since 1949. Prices received for cattle (excluding top grades of fat cattle) averaged about \$19.65 per hundredweight in 1957 compared with approximately \$17.60 in 1956. Therefore, farmers who marketed most of their corn through livestock and particularly hogs were in a more favorable position in 1957 than in 1956 and they also had an advantage over farmers who sold crops.

The higher prices received for hogs and for all except the top grades of cattle, together with better crop yields, were largely responsible for the improved earnings in 1957 on the hog-dairy, hog-beef raising, and hog-beef fattening farms (tables 9, 10, and 11).

Although incomes on hog-beef fattening farms, increased from 1956 to 1957 their improvement failed to keep pace with those on the other two types of livestock farms despite bumper crop yields; about 17 percent higher than in 1956 and the highest since 1952.

Better crop yields on hog-beef fattening farms resulted from the generally more favorable weather in 1957 compared with 1956. Many of these farmers in western Iowa were so adversely affected in 1956 that they didn't bother to pick all of their corn and yields per harvested acre averaged about 17 bushels per acre less than in 1957.

Net farm incomes on these farms depend a great deal on the spread between

the price paid for feeder cattle and the price received for fat cattle. In 1957, operators of hog-beef fattening farms received \$24.35 per hundredweight for fat cattle that were purchased in 1956 as feeders for \$20.50 per hundredweight. This spread (\$3.85 per hundredweight) was about 28 percent less than a year earlier.

The 25 percent smaller incomes on cash grain farms in 1957 were due primarily to lower crop yields and lower prices received for corn and soybeans. These prices were down 12 and 9 percent respectively from 1956 and were largely responsible for the lowest average prices received for all products sold on these farms since 1948. Normally, most of the income on cash-grain farms is derived from sales of corn and soybeans.

Although crop yields on cash grain farms were low in 1957 relative to 1956, they were high relative to other years and were the second highest on record. The lowest yields of oats and next to the lowest yields of wheat in more than a decade were chiefly responsible for the reduction in yields from 1956. The favorable weather in this area in 1956 resulted in exceptionally good overall crop yields which were a record high and 36 percent above the 1947-49 average (table 12). In 1957, farmers in this area were exposed to more than twice the normal rainfall during corn-planting time. Much of the corn crop was planted late and some acreages that otherwise would have been put in corn were diverted to soybeans after it became too late to plant corn. However, throughout the growing season rainfall was favorable and relatively high yields of corn and soybeans resulted.

Crop yields on all types of Corn Belt farms were more than 20 percent greater than in 1947-49. The influence of weather is readily apparent in the large year-to-year fluctuations, but the general upward trend in crop yields in recent years has been due mainly to the increased use of fertilizer and to a lesser extent to the use of more insecticides and better seed.

Corn Belt farmers continue to fertilize more cropland and to use higher analysis fertilizers. For example, cash-grain



# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Corn Belt Farms

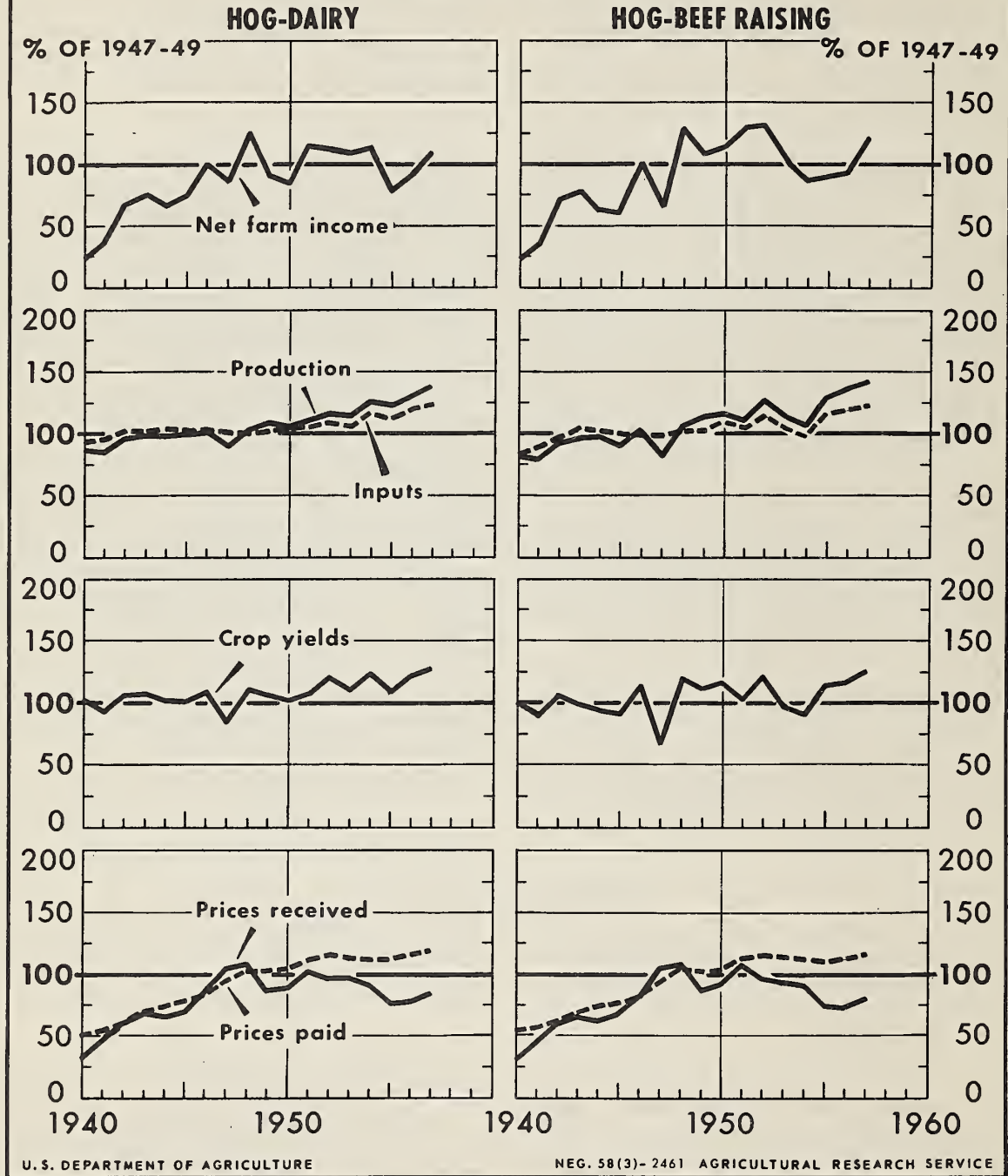


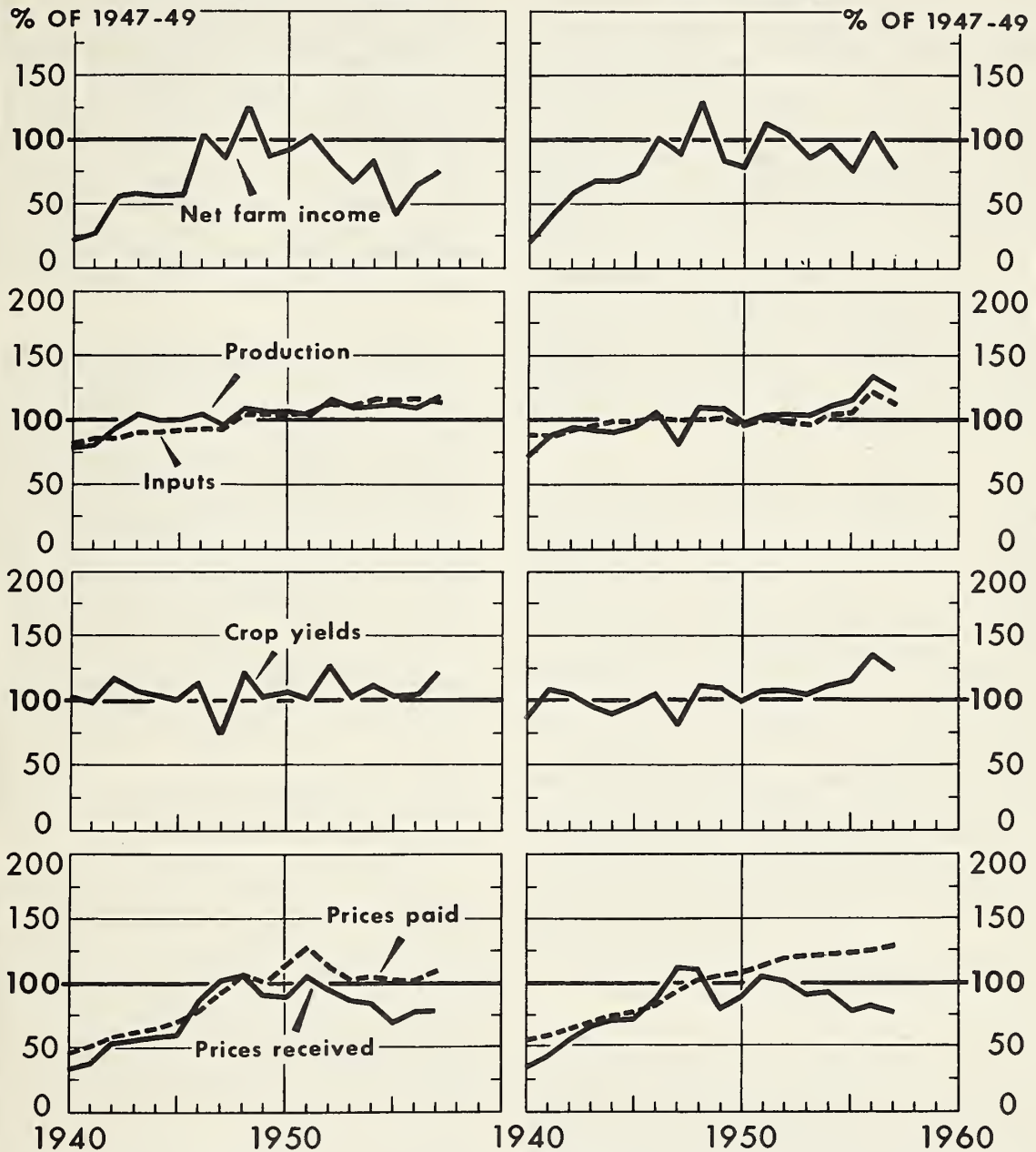
Figure 4

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Corn Belt Farms

## HOG-BEEF FATTENING

## CASH GRAIN



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Figure 5

farmers fertilized 10 percent more corn-land in 1956 than in 1952 and used about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much nitrogen, 80 percent more  $P_2O_5$ , and twice as much  $K_2O$  per acre fertilized. Fertilizer mixtures with higher analyses and the new nitrogen fertilizers are rapidly replacing the older, less concentrated types. Applications of anhydrous ammonia on cash-grain farms supplied only 17 percent of all nitrogen used on corn in 1952 but in 1956 they supplied 62 percent. These changing practices have resulted in the generally higher yields that have contributed greatly to the continuing increases in farm production.

Net farm production (products produced on the farm that were either sold or consumed by the farm household) was at an all-time high on all types of Corn Belt farms, other than cash-grain farms (figs. 4 and 5). On the latter, it was exceeded only once and that was in 1956.

More and larger farm machinery continues to make possible increased production with less man labor. Corn Belt farmers now bale or chop about 95 percent of all hay, and combine 95 percent of their small grains and all of their soybeans. They chop about three-fourths of all silage in the field with forage harvesters and pick nearly all the corn with mechanical pickers. Two-row pickers are being used to harvest most of the corn on cash grain and hog-beef fattening farms but for less than two-thirds of the corn on hog-beef raising and hog-dairy farms. These farmers are buying bigger tractors for plowing and other field jobs and for use with other equipment. Almost 30 percent of the tractors on Corn Belt farms that are less than 6 years old are rated as 4- or 5-plow tractors.

Larger farm units have also contributed to greater production per farm. Individual farm operating units have generally been expanded by combining farms and by renting additional land. However, the average rate of growth since 1950 has been about 4 acres per year on hog-beef raising

farms, 2 acres on hog-beef fattening farms,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres on cash-grain farms, and 1 acre on hog-dairy farms.

In general, livestock numbers have increased along with larger acreages and increased crop production. Since 1950, the total number of cattle increased 29 percent on hog-beef raising farms, 22 percent on hog-beef fattening farms, 18 percent on hog-dairy farms, and 31 percent on cash-grain farms. Except on cash-grain farms, livestock consume most of the feed grains produced. Many cattle feeders normally buy some additional corn for feeding, but the quantity bought varies considerably from one year to the next.

Prices paid for the goods and services used in production on Corn Belt farms have continued to rise. Farm machinery prices and tax rates in 1957 were about 6 percent higher than in 1956. Prices of building materials and unit costs of operating tractors were up about 3 percent. Prices paid for soybean seed and hybrid seed corn were lower but prices paid for other seed were generally higher. Increases from 1956 to 1957 varied from \$3 per hundredweight for clover and lespedeza to almost \$10 per hundredweight for alfalfa and timothy. Except on cash-grain farms, the ratio of prices received for products sold to prices paid for items used in production was more favorable in 1957 than in 1956 on these Corn Belt farms.

Interest charges per farm have increased because of larger farm units, increasing values of real estate, and higher interest rates. Year-to-year variations in capital charges normally reflect changes in net farm income. However, the upward trend over a period of years emphasizes the increasing relative importance of farm capital. Total farm capital on Corn Belt farms in 1957 was more than 3 times as great as in 1937-41 and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as in 1947-49.



## TOBACCO FARMS

The year 1957 was a relatively poor one for tobacco growers in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky and the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. In North Carolina, net farm incomes dropped to the lowest level in 16 years on large tobacco-cotton farms. Net incomes in 1957 also reached a 14-year low on both small tobacco and

tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain. On tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky, net farm incomes in 1957 were at the second lowest level in 10 years. A comparison of net farm incomes and of several factors that influenced incomes in the years 1956 and 1957 follows:

Item	Kentucky	North Carolina		
	Tobacco-livestock	Tobacco-cotton	Tobacco-cotton (large)	Tobacco (small)
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Net income per farm in 1957.....	2,873	2,290	2,779	2,021
Net income per farm in 1956.....	3,200	3,674	4,944	2,970
Change from 1956 to 1957:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Net farm income.....	-10	-38	-44	-32
Crop yields per acre.....	-5	-15	-15	-15
Net farm production.....	-4	-28	-27	-27
Production per unit of input.....	-4	-18	-18	-18
Cost per unit of production.....	15	26	25	26
Prices received.....	-4	4	2	4
Prices paid, including wages.....	1	-1	-1	1
Production of tobacco.....	-2	-34	-34	-34
Prices received for tobacco sold...	-6	6	6	6

Several factors contributed to the reduction in net incomes for tobacco growers in these two important tobacco-growing areas. On the farms in the Coastal Plain area, the chief factor was the sharp reduction in tobacco acreage allotments from 1956 to 1957. Operators of these flue-cured tobacco farms had a 20-percent reduction from 1956 to 1957 in the acreage allotments of flue-cured tobacco. This was the greatest percentage cut in allotments since the 25-percent reduction in 1948. In addition, another 3 percent of the tobacco allotments were put in the soil bank.

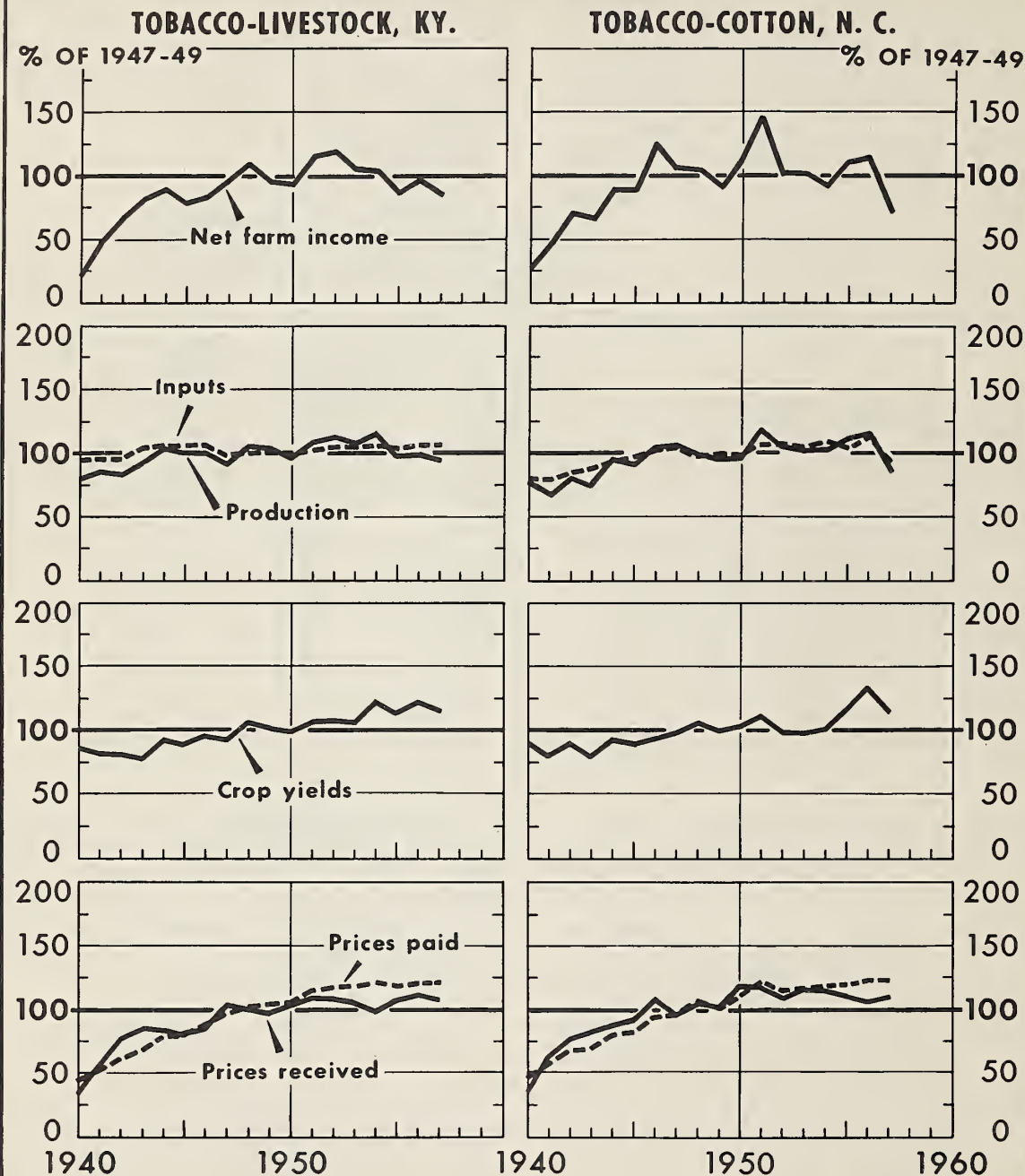
The reduction from 1956 to 1957 in income on tobacco-livestock farms was caused by a slight reduction in cropland harvested, lower crop yields, and lower prices received for tobacco (table 13). Livestock production was somewhat higher in 1957. Around 30 percent of the cash

receipts on these Bluegrass farms is from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Less than 1 percent of their tobacco allotments were put in the soil bank in 1957. Operators of these farms took a cut of 25 percent from 1954 to 1955 in acreage of Burley tobacco.

Sheep numbers increased again in 1957 on tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky. This increase began in 1955, following a decline of several years. Although they were one-third lower than the record high in 1951, prices of spring lambs have held relatively steady at around \$20 per 100 pounds for the last 5 years. Payments under the wool program, and the need of tobacco growers for income from alternative enterprises to compensate for the decline in income from tobacco, have encouraged additional sheep numbers in the Bluegrass area.

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Tobacco Farms



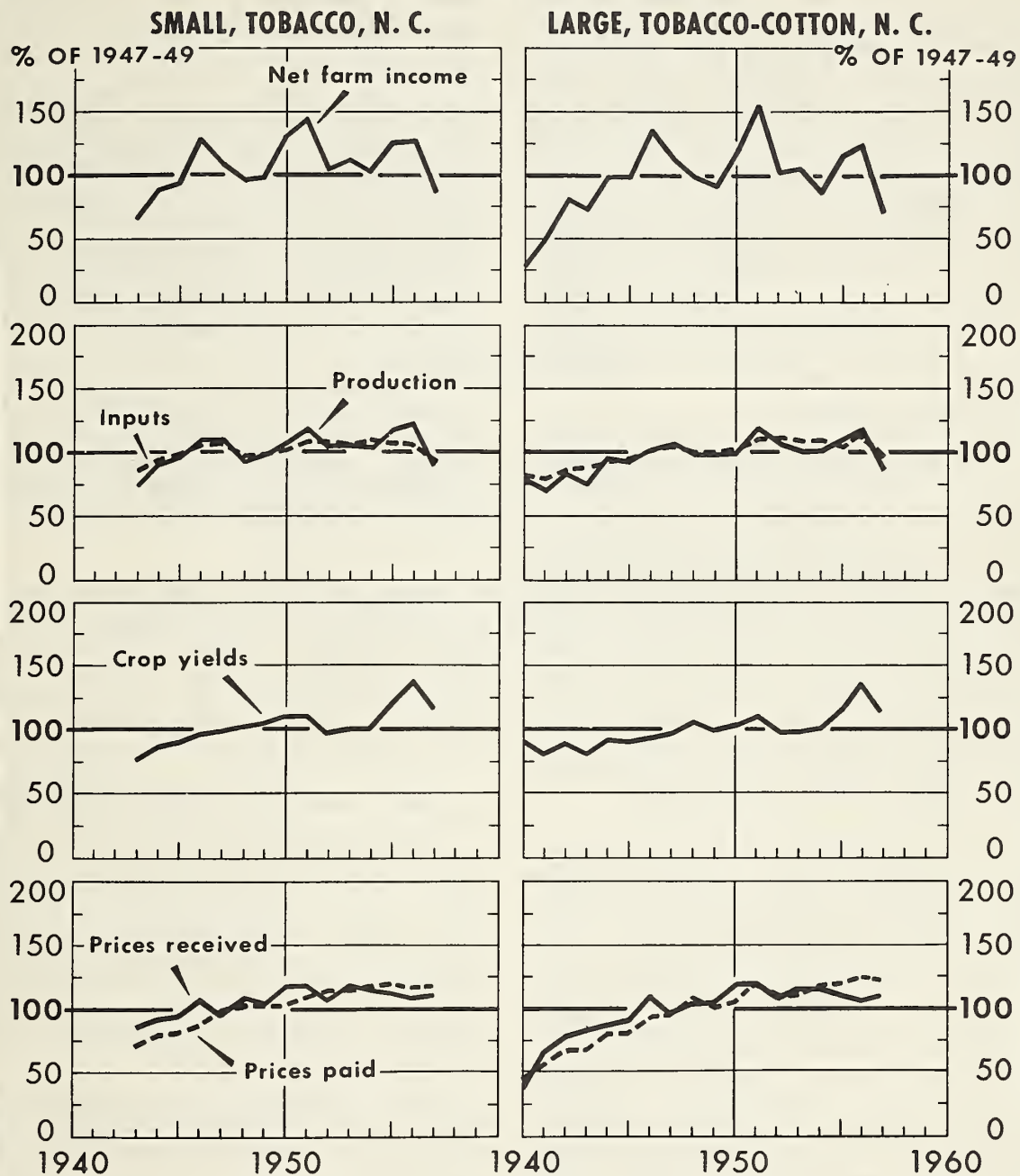
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Figure 6

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Tobacco Farms



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Figure 7



In previous years, reductions in volume of tobacco marketed as a result of reduced tobacco acreage allotments usually resulted in an increase in prices received for leaf. For example, a 19-percent reduction in 1948 in quantity of flue-cured leaf marketed was accompanied by a 15-percent increase in the price received. In 1955, a one-third reduction in the volume of Burley tobacco marketed in the Bluegrass area was associated with a 20-percent increase in price. However, this pattern did not follow in 1957 when a reduction in tobacco marketed was not associated with a substantial change in price. Prices received for flue-cured tobacco increased about 3 cents a pound, or 6 percent, whereas the volume leaf marketed was reduced by a third.

Yields of tobacco on tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky in 1957 were somewhat lower than in 1956, but were still the third highest on record (fig. 6). Because of a dry growing season, the quality of the Burley crop in 1957 was inferior to that of the previous 2 years. This accounts partly for the 6-percent lower price received for this type of tobacco in this area in 1957. This lower price, together with approximately 2 percent lower production, resulted in a reduction of about 8 percent in cash receipts from the sale of Burley tobacco.

In 1957, yields of flue-cured tobacco in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina were 15 percent lower than in 1956 but were still the third highest on record. The reduction in both acreage and yields of tobacco in 1957 were responsible for a 34-percent reduction in the production of flue-cured tobacco from 1956 to 1957. This is the lowest production for any year since 1943. In 1957, the small increase in price for this type of tobacco was more than offset by the reduction in acreage, yields, and production. As a result, cash receipts in 1957 from sales of flue-cured leaf were 30 percent lower than in 1956 (tables 14-16).

Net farm production in 1957 on tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky was about 4 percent lower than in 1956 and the lowest in 10 years; it was around 28 percent lower on the 3 types of

farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina and the lowest in 14 years (figs. 6 and 7). The decline in crop production in the Bluegrass area was due principally to a reduction of about 5 percent in overall crop yields.

In the Coastal Plain, the decline in farm production was the result of lower acreages of crops and generally lower yields per acre. Crop yields per acre averaged about 15 percent lower in 1957 than in 1956. Although tobacco allotments were cut in this area, acreage allotments of cotton were slightly higher in 1957 than in the previous year, but about 20 percent of the allotments were put in the soil bank. The net effect of tobacco, cotton, and corn allotments and partial diversion to the soil bank was to reduce the acreage of cropland harvested by 4 percent on tobacco-livestock farms in Kentucky and by about 9 percent on tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina.

Mainly because of the lower farm production in 1957, production per unit of input on each of these 4 types of tobacco farms was lower than in 1956. It was 4 percent lower on the tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area and 18 percent lower on farms in the Coastal Plain.

Total cost per unit of production increased from 1956 to 1957 by 15 percent on tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area and by 25 percent on tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain. This is the highest level this index has attained since these series began in 1930 and 1940, respectively. The main factors that caused an increase in unit cost in 1957 were a decline in volume of production and increased capital charges.

Prices received for products sold in 1957 were 4 percent lower than in 1956 on tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area, but 4 percent higher on tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain. Apart from poultry and egg prices, which declined from 1956 to 1957, prices of most livestock and livestock products increased. Hog prices were around 25 percent higher. Prices of crops sold, other than tobacco, were practically the same in 1957 as in 1956.

Prices paid by tobacco growers for items used in production, including hired labor, were virtually the same in 1957 as in 1956.

In general, large tobacco-cotton farms and small tobacco farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina were affected in 1957 by the same influences as those described for the tobacco-cotton farms that represented the average situation. The Coastal Plain farms here reported are, as has been the case since the series began in 1940, based on a labor organization of one sharecropper for the tobacco-cotton farms representing the average

situation and 2 sharecroppers for the large tobacco-cotton farms. Hence, the data for the Coastal Plain farms indicate the financial results for the particular labor organizations stated. Farmers in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina were able to reduce variable expenses from 1956 to 1957. Operators of large tobacco-cotton farms, however, have lower net returns per \$100 gross income than operators of smaller farms of the same type in this area. Thus, the same percentage reduction in farm production gives a greater relative reduction in net income on the large farms than on the smaller ones.

## COTTON FARMS

In 1957, net farm incomes were higher than in 1956 on three types of cotton farms, lower on three others, and also lower on peanut-cotton farms in the Coastal

Plain. Net farm income in 1957 and 1956 and the percentage change in incomes and related factors were as follows:

Item	Southern Piedmont	Black Prairie, Texas	High Plains, Texas		Delta		Peanut- cotton
			Non- irri- gated	Irri- gated	Small	Large- scale	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Net income per farm in 1957..	1,734	1,900	7,106	12,001	1,205	12,287	2,566
Net income per farm in 1956..	1,570	903	2,526	12,594	1,714	19,764	2,901
Change from 1956 to 1957:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Net farm income.....	10	110	181	-5	-30	-38	-12
Crop yields per acre.....	4	42	84	-7	-13	-12	-14
Net farm production.....	-4	39	100	1	-15	-15	-14
Production per unit of input.....	3	31	80	17	-14	-10	-8
Cost per unit of production	4	-18	-41	-6	24	18	12
Prices received.....	-1	-3	-10	-11	-2	-3	3
Prices paid, including wages.....	3	0	3	4	1	4	3
Percentage of cotton allot- ment in soil bank.....	18	13	7	4	10	9	29

Higher incomes on the southern Piedmont, Black Prairie, and nonirrigated cotton farms in the High Plains were due to more favorable weather in 1957 than in 1956. The increase in net farm income was fairly modest on southern Piedmont cotton farms--about 10 percent (fig. 8; table 17). Net returns in 1956 on

these cotton farms were below normal. As yields on Piedmont cotton farms in 1957 were well in line with yields in other recent years, the income might be considered nearly normal at 1957 price-cost relationships. The net farm income in 1957, \$1,734, was also 10 percent higher than the 1947-49 average. In terms of



purchasing power, the 1957 income was lower than in 1947-49, but it was higher than in 1937-41.

Higher incomes in 1957 on cotton farms in the Black Prairie reflect the recovery from the severe drought of 1956 when cotton yields were about 25 percent below average (fig. 8; table 18). Yields on this type of farm in 1957 were about average but the net farm income, \$1,900, was 38 percent below 1947-49. The purchasing power of the income in 1957 was below both 1947-49 and 1937-41.

In 1957, nonirrigated cotton farms in the High Plains had their highest net farm income, \$7,106, since 1949 (fig. 9 and table 19). Net incomes were below \$3,000 in 4 of the 5 years from 1952 to 1956. For several years, rains had been inadequate and the land was dry, but in 1957 heavy rains occurred in the area during the planting and growing seasons and moisture was adequate for good growth of crops. As a result, the crop-yield index and the ratio of cropland harvested to total land farmed were the highest since 1949. In 1957, crops were planted on land that had been too dry to plant in earlier years. Also, the amount of crop failure was relatively low.

Lower incomes on cotton farms in the Delta and on peanut-cotton farms in the Coastal Plains were due chiefly to lower crop yields per acre (fig. 10-11; tables 21-23). Over most of the Cotton Belt, heavy rainfall during harvest caused considerable field loss and lowered the quality of both cotton and peanuts. In the Delta, costs of harvesting cotton were higher because a larger proportion of the crop was hand picked. Because of the frequent rains, many farmers were unable to use mechanical pickers to advantage in the 1957 harvest. Insects also continued to be a serious problem, as they were in 1956. As insects had developed resistance to some types of insecticides, newer and more expensive insecticides were required. Lower yields, higher costs, and slightly lower prices received for cotton reduced net farm incomes on both small and large-scale cotton farms to less than 65 percent of 1947-49.

The reduction from 1956 to 1957 in net farm income on peanut-cotton farms was only about 12 percent but incomes were already low relative to other types of farms. Peanut yields, which were affected most by an unusually wet harvest season in 1957, dropped from a record high of 1,145 pounds per acre in 1956 to 824 pounds in 1957. The yield of cotton lint dropped from 345 to 330 pounds per acre. Corn yields, however, rose 5 percent to 27.3 bushels per acre in 1957, reflecting the long-term upward trend in yield plus the fact that the late rains caused little field loss as in the case of cotton and peanuts.

In 1957, irrigated cotton farms in the High Plains had both lower yields and less favorable price-cost relationships than in 1956 (fig. 9; table 20). The index of crop yields declined 7 percent but the increase in acreages of crops harvested in 1957 just about offset the decline in crop yields. The average yield of cotton declined from 478 to 425 pounds per acre. The reduction in yield of cotton was due partly to an increase in the acreage of nonirrigated cotton grown on farms with some irrigation.

The High Plains was the only cotton area with a sizable change from 1956 to 1957 in price-cost relationships. The index of prices received dropped about 10 percent while the index of prices paid increased slightly. The price of grain sorghum, the only important grain raised on cotton farms in the area, dropped by 22 percent. The price received for cotton lint declined from 1956 to 1957 by more than 2 cents a pound, while smaller reductions occurred in other areas. The substantial reduction in the price received for cotton lint was due to the late harvest and lower quality in 1957. A lower price received for cottonseed also contributed to the reduction in the index of prices received. However, the price of cottonseed in 1956 was unusually high. Prices received for cattle and hogs increased from 1956 to 1957 but livestock are less important on cotton farms in the High Plains than on most other types of farms. The index of prices received declined slightly on cotton farms outside the High Plains and increased by 3 percent on peanut-cotton farms.

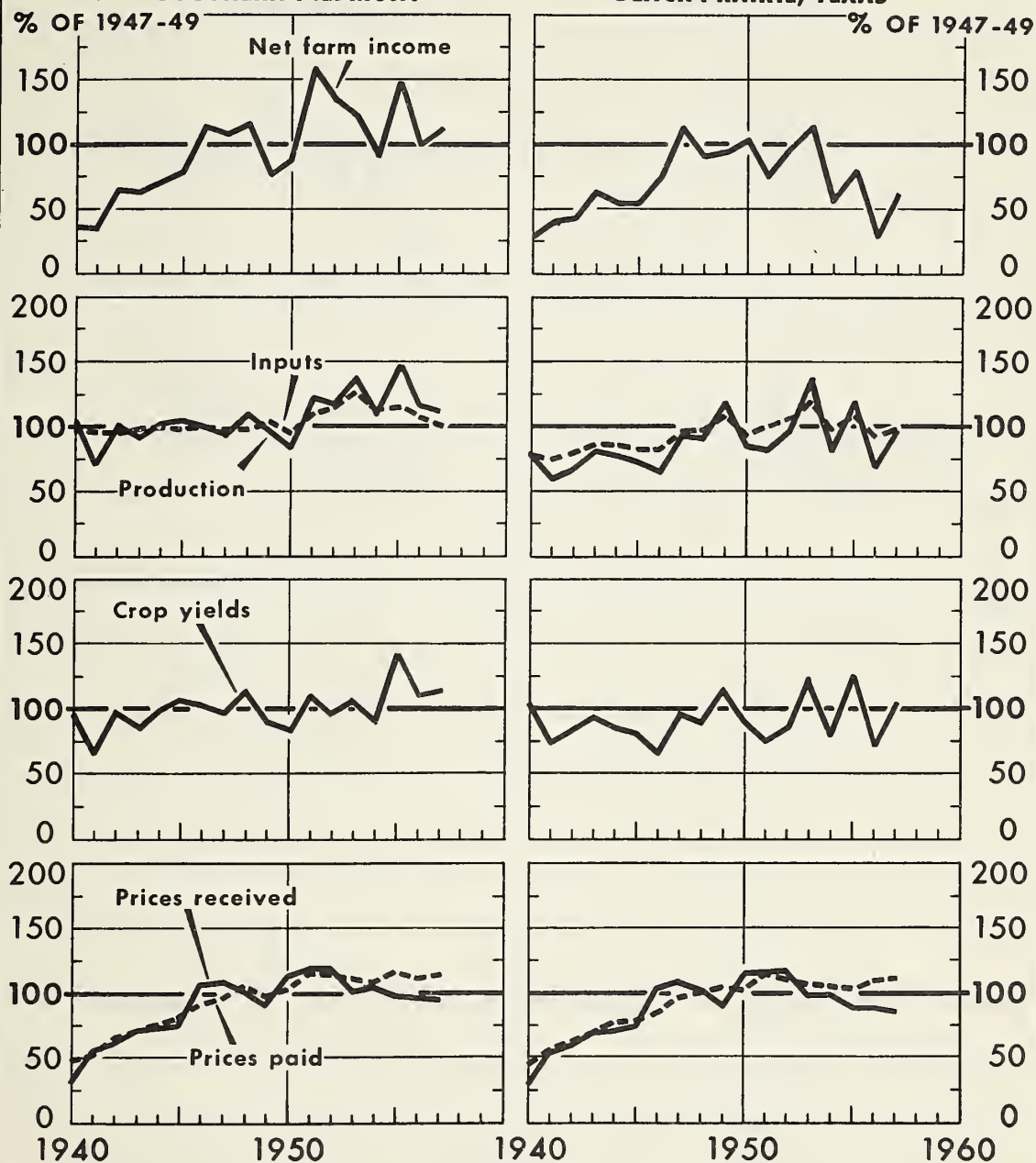


# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Cotton Farms

## SOUTHERN PIEDMONT

## BLACK PRAIRIE, TEXAS



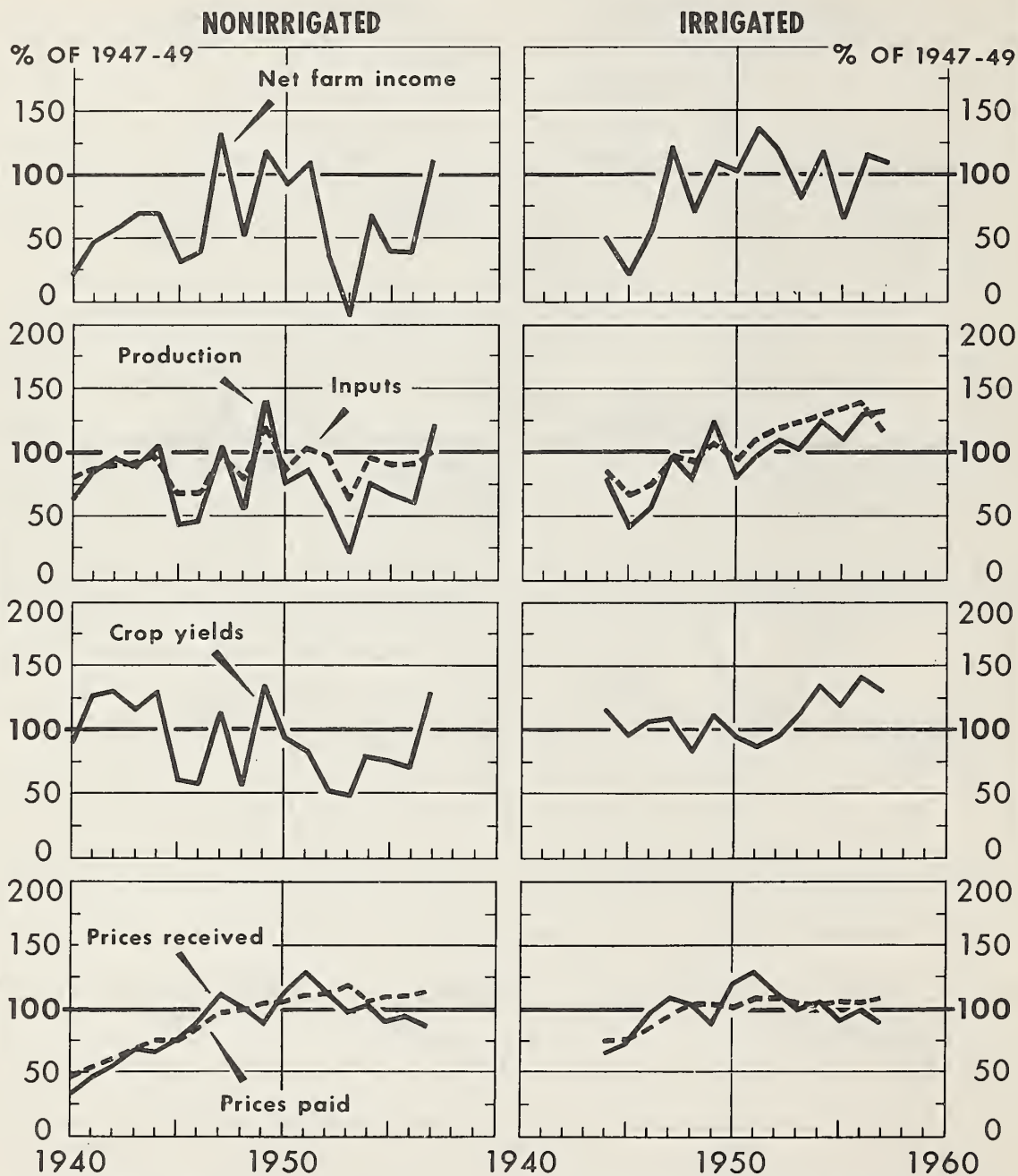
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Figure 8

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Cotton Farms, High Plains, Texas



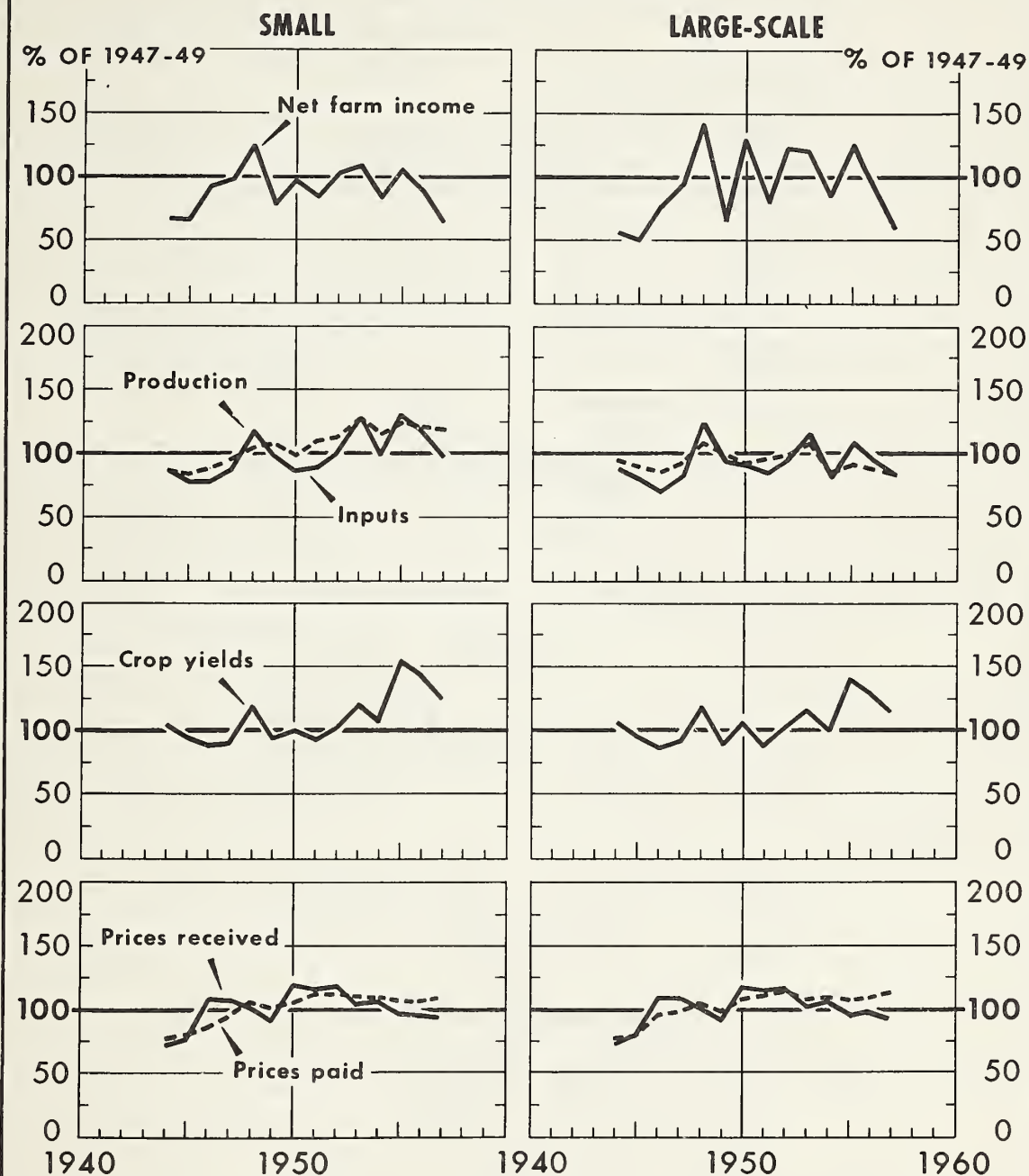
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Figure 9

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Cotton Farms, Delta



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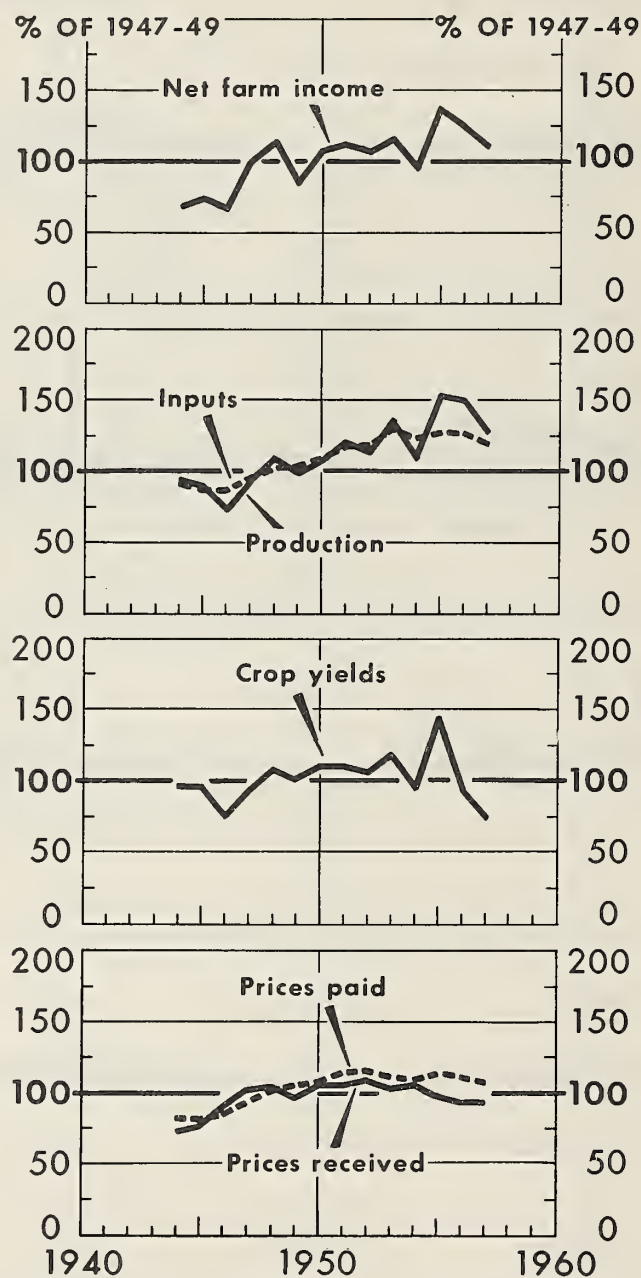
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Figure 10



# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

*Commercial Family-operated Peanut-Cotton Farms, Southern Coastal Plains*



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Figure 11

In 1957, the index of prices paid was from 1 to 4 percent higher than in 1956 on all types of cotton farms except the Black Prairie. Machinery, fuel, building materials, and wage rates were the main items with higher cost rates in 1957.

The ratio of prices received to prices paid remained the same from 1956 to 1957 on peanut-cotton farms and became a little less favorable on cotton farms in the southern Piedmont, Delta, and Black Prairie areas. The ratio of prices received to prices paid in 1957 was from 12 to 24 percent lower than in 1947-49 on all types of cotton farms. However, these ratios are higher than they were in 1937-41 on the cotton farms for which information is available.

Except for some cotton land put in the soil bank and the increase in the acreage of grain sorghum in the Black Prairie and High Plains, the changes from 1956 to 1957 in acreages of crops harvested were generally small. Participation in the soil bank varied considerably by areas. The proportion of the cotton allotment placed in the soil bank in 1957 ranged from 4 percent on the irrigated cotton farms in the High Plains to 29 percent on peanut-cotton farms in the Coastal Plains. The entire acreage of cotton on some small farms in the southern Piedmont and the peanut-cotton area was put in the soil bank in 1957. The effect of the soil bank on net farm production in 1957 was obscured by variations in yield caused by weather. For instance, 18 percent of the cotton allotment on farms in the southern Piedmont was put in the soil bank but production was reduced by only 4 percent from the previous year. In 1957, yields per acre on Piedmont cotton farms were 4 percent above 1956. On nonirrigated cotton farms in the High Plains, net farm production in 1957 was double that of 1956 and 22 percent above the 1947-49 average, even though 7 percent of the cotton acreage was put in the soil bank. The cotton acreage put in the soil bank in 1957 on these cotton farms was only slightly more than half the amount

in 1956, which was a very dry year. The acreage of grain sorghum was 24 percent above 1956 and much higher than in any previous year.

The unusual weather of 1957 had some unusual effects on production per hour of man labor. On nonirrigated cotton farms in the High Plains, production per hour of man labor more than doubled over the previous year because of the higher yield per acre and the smaller proportion of the cotton crop hand snapped. The advantage of hand snapping the early maturing bolls to preserve quality was lost when rains delayed the harvest. Also, most of the migrant labor left the area before the end of the harvest season. In the Delta, the heavy rain during the harvest season lowered production per hour of man labor because more hand labor was required and the harvest was more difficult. Many farmers were unable to use mechanical pickers because of wet ground and the proportion of mechanical picking was the lowest since 1953. Lower yields per acre in the area also reduced production per hour of man labor.

In the Black Prairie, production per hour of man labor in 1957 was 38 percent above 1956, and nearly 50 percent above 1947-49. The increase over 1956 was due mainly to higher yields per acre but the long-term increase was due to the shift from cotton to crops that use less labor per acre and from hand-picking to hand-snapping of cotton.

Higher cost rates in 1957 compared with 1956 in all areas except the Black Prairie tended to increase operating expense and total cost per unit of production. However, higher yields per acre offset the effect of higher cost rates on southern Piedmont, Black Prairie, and nonirrigated farms.

Interest rates increased sharply in 1957 over much of the Cotton Belt. For this reason, total cost per unit of production increased relative to operating expenses. In the southern Piedmont, total

cost per unit of production increased by 4 percent while operating expenses per unit of production decreased by 2 percent. On irrigated cotton farms in the High Plains, operating expenses and total cost per unit of production were lower in 1957 than in 1956 because of fewer hours of pumping water and less hand snapping of cotton. However, the quality of cotton was lowered by the rain and the late harvest. On cotton farms in the Delta and peanut-cotton farms in the Coastal Plains, lower yields per acre, higher cost rates, and higher interest charges together increased total cost per unit of production in 1957 from 12 to 24 percent.

In 1957, crop yields per acre were about average for recent years on both the southern Piedmont and the Black Prairie cotton farms but production per unit of input on farms in the southern Piedmont was 12 percent above 1947-49. This index was slightly below 1947-49 on farms in the Black Prairie. Production per unit of input on peanut-cotton farms declined 8 percent from 1956 to 1957 but was still 9 percent above 1947-49. In recent years, a marked improvement in efficiency, due largely to higher yields of peanuts, has occurred on peanut-cotton farms.

Total farm inputs (figs. 8-11) reached a peak in 1953 on all cotton and peanut-cotton types of farms except those in the High Plains. With the reestablishment of cotton allotments in 1954, the size of business, as measured by total inputs, declined in all areas except the High Plains. Because of dry weather from 1952 to 1956, total inputs on nonirrigated cotton

farms were unusually low. On the other hand, total inputs increased during the same period on irrigated cotton farms, owing to increased hours of pumping water. In most parts of the area, this was caused partly by a decline in the yield of water per well. Also, some new wells were drilled in areas where the yield of water was low, and other wells were drilled in areas where the depth to water was greater than in the older irrigated areas.

Although total inputs declined on most types, total land farmed continued to increase after 1953 on all farms except the large-scale Delta, a size type that is held constant by definition. Total cropland harvested declined after 1953 on peanut-cotton farms and cotton farms in the southern Piedmont and the Black Prairie.

The effect of cotton allotments on net farm production was not as uniform as in the case of total inputs. In most cases, the reduction in acreage of cotton was partially offset by the upward trend in yields per acre that has been taking place for several years.

Since 1953, production per unit of input generally has been above that of 1947-49 on the southern Piedmont and large-scale Delta cotton farms and the peanut-cotton farms. Yields per acre have improved by more than enough to offset the effect of the reduction in the acreage of cotton. Due to higher real costs of irrigation, production per unit of input on the irrigated cotton farms has been below 1947-49 in 4 of the last 5 years.

## WHEAT FARMS

Net farm income on 5 of 6 important types of wheat farms in 3 widely separated areas were substantially higher in 1957 than in the preceding year. Net farm in-

comes and comparisons of important factors that affected income on these farms for 1957 and 1956 are as follows:



Item	Northern Plains spring wheat			Southern Plains winter wheat		Pacific North- west
	Wheat- small grain- livestock	Wheat- corn- livestock	Wheat- roughage- livestock	Wheat	Wheat- grain sorghum	Wheat- pea
Net income per farm in 1957..	<i>Dollars</i> 3,776	<i>Dollars</i> 5,066	<i>Dollars</i> 4,404	<i>Dollars</i> 5,608	<i>Dollars</i> 5,514	<i>Dollars</i> 15,366
Net income per farm in 1956..	6,930	3,278	2,899	3,764	2,332	13,363
Change from 1956 to 1957:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Net farm income.....	-46	55	52	49	136	15
Crop yields per acre.....	-21	40	21	19	13	13
Net farm production.....	-29	26	13	-6	17	12
Production per unit of input.....	-28	23	10	-5	14	7
Cost per unit of produc- tion.....	54	-11	-1	16	-2	2
Prices received.....	3	4	4	2	1	-1
Prices paid, including wages.....	6	5	4	3	3	2
Acres of cropland harvested.....	-6	10	8	2	38	-2

In 1957, Government payments constituted an important element in farm income on wheat farms largely because of participation in the soil bank. This was particularly true in the Southern Plains where in 1957 Government payments amounted to about \$2,100 per farm. On other types of wheat farms, Government payments averaged about \$500 per farm in 1957. Participation in the Soil Bank Program was not as great on these farms. In 1956, government payments on these 6 types of wheat farms ranged from about \$90 per farm on the wheat-pea farms to approximately \$610 per farm on wheat-grain sorghum farms. For all six types they averaged about \$250 per farm.

In 1957, gross farm income excluding Government payments increased more than farm expenses on all wheat farms except for winter wheat farms in the Southern Plains and spring wheat-small grain-livestock farms in the Northern

Plains. On winter wheat farms in the Southern Plains, net farm income aside from Government payments was about the same in 1957 and 1956. On spring wheat-small grain-livestock farms, gross income other than Government payments declined from about \$11,900 in 1956 to about \$8,700 in 1957. This decline, combined with a \$100 increase in farm expenses on this farm, resulted in a 46-percent drop in net farm income.

On 4 of the 6 types of farms, production was larger in 1957 than in 1956 (figs. 12, 13, 14, and 15). The increase ranged from 12 percent on the wheat-pea to 26 percent on the wheat-corn livestock. The two types with smaller production were the wheat-small grain-livestock and the winter wheat farms. On the former, production was down 29 percent and on the latter 6 percent. On each of the wheat farms except the wheat-pea, prices received for commodities sold

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Spring Wheat Farms, Northern Plains

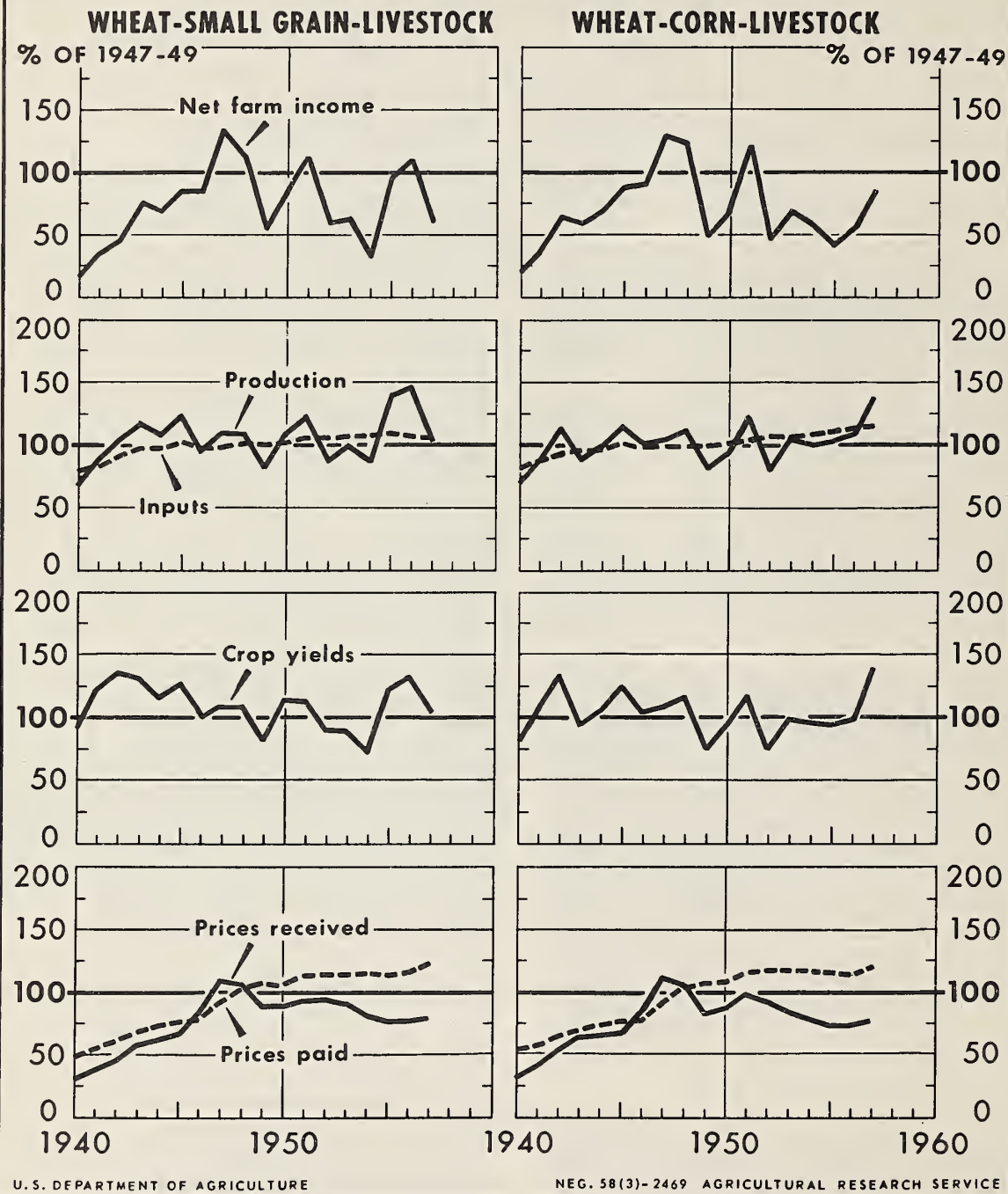
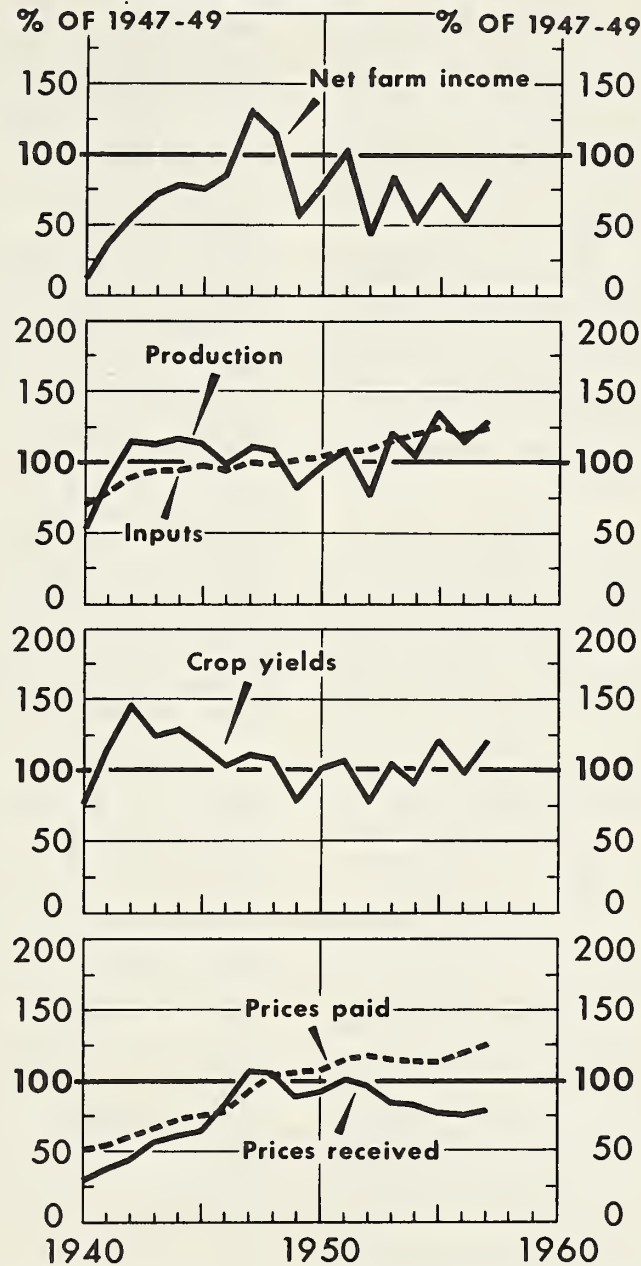


Figure 12

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Spring Wheat Farms, Northern Plains

## WHEAT-ROUGHAGE-LIVESTOCK



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Figure 13



averaged higher in 1957 than in 1956 (tables 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29). For this reason, gross income on all except the wheat-pea farms increased more in 1957 than did production.

On wheat farms, changes in production from one year to the next are dependent primarily on yields per crop acre. The increase in size of farm, although important, is relatively minor from one year to the next, and livestock on most of the wheat farms are not a major source of income. Further, livestock production is usually subject to less yearly variation than is crop production. Spring wheat farms currently are growing in size per farm at the rate of 2 to 3 percent per year and winter wheat farms at the rate of 1 percent per year. Consequently, year-to-year variations in total production is largely independent of variation in size of farm.

In 1957, wheat yields per harvested acre were the highest on record on wheat-corn-livestock and wheat-pea farms, and they were above average on the other types of wheat farms. Yields of other crops were not exceptionally high in 1957. This was particularly true of flax on spring wheat farms. Poor flax yields in 1957 on the wheat-small grain-livestock farms was one of the main reasons for the low crop production on this type in that year.

Harvested acreage is also important in determining production. Large variations in the amount of cropland harvested occurs on wheat farms because of drought, hail, and fluctuations in the amount of summer fallow. Harvested acreages on wheat-pea and wheat-small grain-livestock farms were slightly less in 1957 than in 1956. On wheat-grain sorghum farms, harvested acreage per farm was 38 percent greater in 1957 than in 1956. The harvested acreage on this type of farm was reduced in 1956 because of severe drought in the Southern Plains, whereas in 1957, weather was relatively favorable for crop production. This led to a substantial increase in production of sorghum. On the other hand, acreage of wheat harvested in the Southern Plains was reduced in 1957 because of the drought at planting time in the fall of 1956.

In 1957, expenses were 3 to 8 percent higher than in 1956 on each of the 6 types of wheat farms. In general, the increase in farm expenses parallels the increase in prices paid. The actual physical quantities (including depreciation on buildings and machinery) were about the same in both years. The range in changes in quantities used was from 3 percent less on the small grain-livestock farms to 5 percent more on the wheat-pea farm.

Farm inputs, in addition to purchased items, include charges for the use of capital and unpaid family labor. The use of these factors is relatively constant from year to year. Total capital goods used in production ranged from 3 percent less per farm in 1957 than in 1956 to 4 percent more. The slight reduction in the capital goods on some of the farms occurred because of failure to offset fully depreciation with new purchases and because of reductions in the numbers of livestock and the quantities of crops carried over from one year to the next. The number of days of family labor employed at farmwork varied by farms in 1957 from 1956 from 1 percent less to 6 percent more. There is some substitution among the inputs of one factor for another.

Total inputs per farm were slightly larger in 1957 than in 1956 on most wheat farms. Wheat-small grain-livestock farms were the only ones having fewer inputs in 1957 than in 1956. These farms also had the greatest decline in production. Wheat-pea farms are the largest of the 6 types from the standpoint of total inputs. They also had the greatest relative increase in 1957 over 1956 in total inputs. Part of the variation in production from 1956 to 1957 can be explained by an increase in inputs used. There was less change between 1956 and 1957 in production per unit of input than in total production. However, the change in production per unit of input tended to correspond rather closely to the change in total production.

The cost or value per unit of input was up in 1957 over 1956 on all wheat farms from 8 to 11 percent. This increased cost per unit of input tended to offset the increased efficiency achieved on some of

the wheat farms. Those farms having lower efficiency in 1957 than in 1956 were handicapped still further by increasing costs of inputs.

On each of the 6 wheat farms, the index of prices paid for goods and services used in production increased more from 1956 to 1957 than did the index of prices received for commodities sold. The components of both these indexes, however, showed large price swings between years, and the income to an individual farmer depended more on the specific items he sold or bought rather than on the overall indexes. Prices received for crops sold were lower in 1957 than in 1956 on all wheat farms except for the price of wheat on the wheat-pea farm. This price was up 7 percent in 1957 over 1956. However, the price of peas on these farms was down 19 percent in 1957.

Some of the wheat farms have an appreciable number of cattle and some hogs for sale. Cattle prices were up 11 percent on the wheat-pea farms and about 19 percent on other wheat farms. Hog prices were up 23 percent on the winter wheat farms and 25 percent on the spring wheat farms. The large increases in livestock prices outweighed the small decreases in crop prices so that, on balance, the indexes for prices received on wheat farms were slightly higher in 1957 than in 1956. On some of the farms, the index of prices received was not as high as it would have been otherwise because of the holdback of numbers of cattle from the market. For example, on the wheat-grain sorghum farm, cattle numbers were reduced in 1956 because of the drought. With the increase in forage production in 1957, farmers tended to increase their breeding herds by not selling the normal percentages of cows and heifers. If these breeding cattle had been sold in 1957 at these higher prices instead of being retained on the farm, the index of prices received would have been higher.

Prices paid for the various goods and services used in production did not change equally between 1956 and 1957. Changes in commercial feed prices varied, by types of farms, from no change to 3 percent lower. Prices of seed and of

fertilizer tended to be lower in 1957 than 1956. Items used for general crop production varied by type of farm from 3 percent higher to 8 percent lower. Prices paid for machinery and power items averaged from 5 to 7 percent higher. Wage rates were from 2 to 5 percent higher in 1957. The biggest increases in prices paid occurred in the livestock expense category. However, relatively little of these items were purchased, so they did not affect materially the overall index of prices paid.

Farmers tend to shift production from commodities falling in price to those that are increasing. They also tend to increase the use of items that are falling in price and to economize on those that are rising. This makes it difficult to draw sound general conclusions from overall indexes of prices received and paid.

The quantity of each commodity sold varies from year to year by type of farm. This variation is due to differences in land use, crop yields, and adjustments in inventories. These, in turn are influenced by changes in weather, technology, relative prices, and Government programs.

The competition between wheat and other crops has taken different forms. In the Northern Plains, flax and other small grains have been increasing at the expense of wheat. In the Southern Plains most of the increase has been in sorghum and in the Pacific Northwest in peas and barley.

Livestock sales in physical terms tended to decline between 1937-41 and 1947-49. On the other hand, livestock sales have become more important on some of the farms in recent years. This was particularly true on the Southern Plains farms where drought made it necessary to liquidate some livestock.

Livestock products have also declined relative to total production on all wheat farms since 1937-41. In earlier years, wheat farmers sold more sour cream and eggs than they do now.

The quantities of some commodities purchased remain relatively constant from

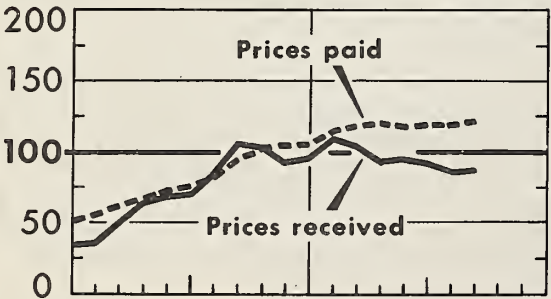
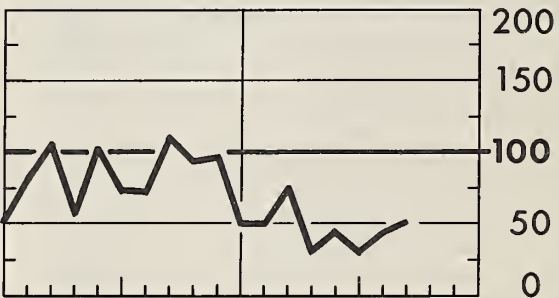
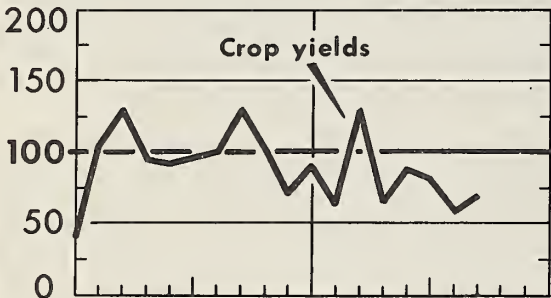
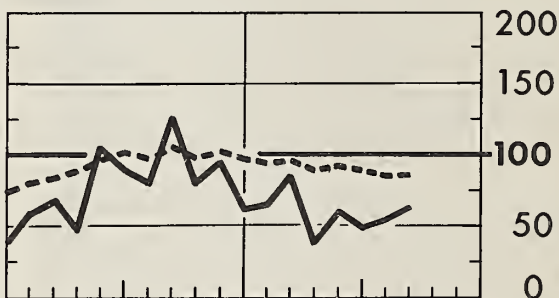
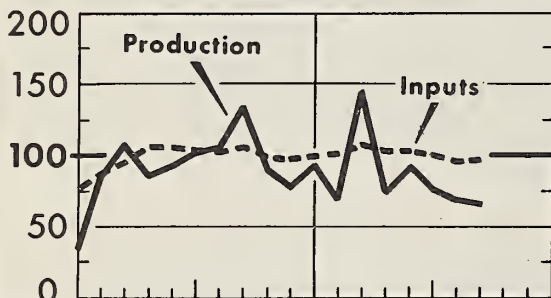
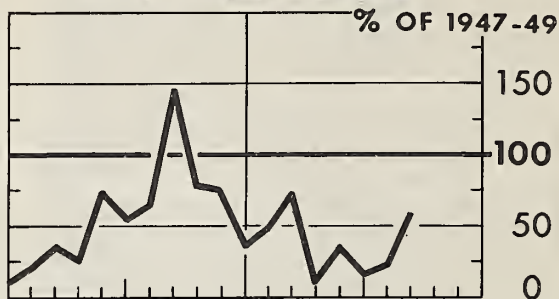
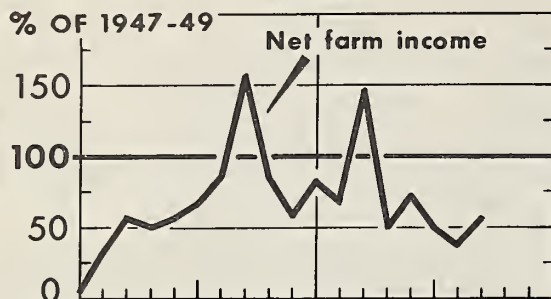


# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Wheat Farms, Southern Plains

## WHEAT

## WHEAT-GRAIN SORGHUM



1940 1950 1960

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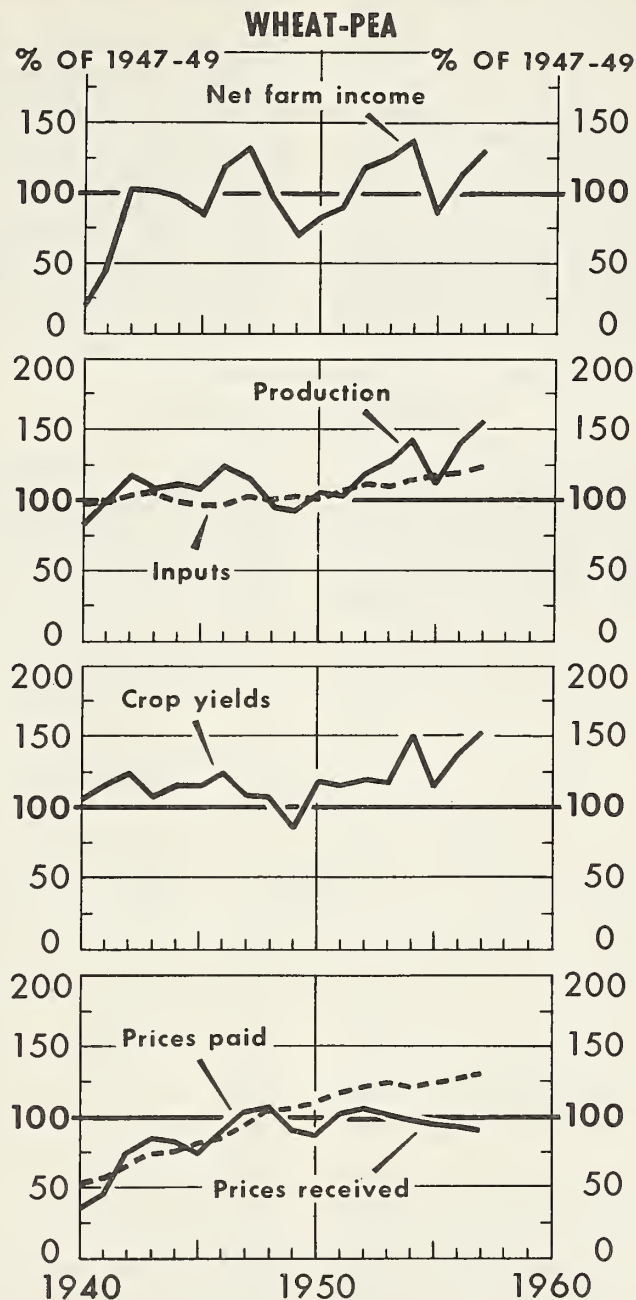
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Figure 14



# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Winter Wheat Farms, Pacific Northwest



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Figure 15

year to year while purchases of other items vary with income. For example, wheat farmers postponed purchasing new machinery when incomes were low.

Some long-time trends are evident in the types of goods and services purchased. The quantity of labor hired relative to other goods and services purchased has been declining for many years on all wheat farms. Labor inputs on wheat farms in 1937-41 varied from 10 percent of all cash inputs on wheat-grain sorghum farms to 33 percent on wheat-pea farms. In 1947-49, the percentage ranged from 10 on wheat-roughage farms to 17 percent on

wheat-small grain-livestock farms. In 1957, they varied from 4 percent on wheat-roughage farms to 11 percent on wheat-pea farms.

Between 1937-41 and 1947-49, purchases of farm machinery and equipment were increasing faster than other inputs on wheat farms. Since 1947-49 these inputs have tended to increase at about the same rate as other inputs. Between 1947-49 and 1956-57, crop expenses of various kinds such as fertilizer, weed killers, insecticides, and the like have tended to increase at a much faster rate than for other inputs.

## LIVESTOCK RANCHES

Net ranch incomes in 1957 on five important types of commercial family-operated Western livestock ranches averaged considerably more than in 1956 and were the highest in several years. Net ranch

incomes for 1956 and 1957, and percentage changes between these years in net ranch income, production, prices, costs, and related factors were as follows:

Item	Northern Plains		Inter-mountain region	Southwest	
	Sheep	Cattle	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Net income per ranch in 1957.....	10,949	4,164	8,519	6,062	4,873
Net income per ranch in 1956.....	6,057	2,108	5,728	723	-1,245
Change from 1956 to 1957:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Net ranch income.....	81	98	49	738	--
Range condition.....	10	10	5	16	16
Net ranch production.....	38	10	9	55	69
Production per unit of input.....	29	7	8	22	41
Cost per unit of production.....	-16	-2	1	-5	-21
Prices received.....	13	11	18	27	31
Prices paid, including wages.....	6	0	6	8	6

Nineteen fifty-seven was an unusual year for Western livestock ranchers as a whole. It was the first year in several in which both net ranch production and prices received for livestock and livestock products sold were substantially higher than in the previous year on all five types of ranches. The increase from 1956 to 1957 in net ranch production ranged from 9 percent on cattle ranches in the Intermountain

area to 69 percent on cattle ranches in the Southwest. The average increase from 1956 to 1957 in prices received for products sold on these livestock ranches ranged from 11 percent on cattle ranches in the Northern Plains to 31 percent on cattle ranches in the Southwest.

The output of range in grass and forage means much to the income of cattle and

sheep ranchers in each of these areas. Ranchers in the Southwest graze their sheep and cattle the year-round and thus depend almost exclusively on range for roughage to carry their livestock. Livestock ranchers in the Intermountain and Northern Plains areas rely almost exclusively on range, either open or fenced, to carry their livestock through the summer season, but during the winter and early spring they feed hay and, generally, small amounts of grain or other concentrates, particularly to breeding stock. If the condition of the range is poor and its productivity is low, livestock come off the range in poor condition. Ranchers are then forced to feed more hay and concentrates to put them in satisfactory condition.

In 1957, the condition of the range in these areas was well above average for the last 4 or 5 years and much improved over 1956. Thus, the output of livestock was substantially greater in 1957 than in 1956 on these ranches. Production of hay and forage also was greater in 1957 than in 1956, and therefore ranchers bought less feed supplements for their livestock.

Operators of Western range cattle enterprises are mainly producers of feeder cattle. The cattle are brought off the range in the late summer or early fall and are sold either immediately, or after limited grazing on valley pastures or crop aftermath following harvest. One of the major beef-feeding and fattening areas is the Corn Belt, and many of these western beef animals are sold to Corn Belt farmers for further feeding. In the autumn of 1957, prices paid for feeder cattle at Kansas City averaged approximately \$20.60 per hundredweight. This was nearly 20 percent higher than in the previous autumn. In 1957, ranchers in the Southwest received around \$22.85 per hundredweight for feeder calves. This was about 30 percent higher than in 1956. Prices received for feeder calves by ranchers in the Northern Plains and Intermountain areas were about 17 and 21 percent higher, respectively, in 1957 than in 1956.

Prices received for all products sold on cattle ranches in all three areas

averaged higher in 1957 than in 1956. However, compared with 1947-49 prices received were 7 percent lower on Southwest cattle ranches and 16 percent lower on cattle ranches in the Intermountain and Northern Plains areas (figs. 16, 17, and 18).

Prices received for sheep, lambs, and wool averaged considerably higher in 1957 than a year earlier. On Southwest sheep ranches, prices received in 1957 were 39 percent higher for sheep, 26 percent higher for lambs, and 22 percent higher for wool. Corresponding increases for sheep, lambs, and wool on sheep ranches in the Northern Plains amounted to 31, 5, and 29 percent, respectively. Prices received in 1957 for wool averaged about 50 cents per pound on Southwest sheep ranches and 54 cents per pound on sheep ranches in the Northern Plains. Each year, sheep ranchers in both the Southwest and the Northern Plains market an average of about 11,000 pounds of wool. In 1957, wool and lamb subsidy payments under the Government program averaged a little more than \$1,500 per ranch in these two areas; these payments were considerably lower than in 1956.

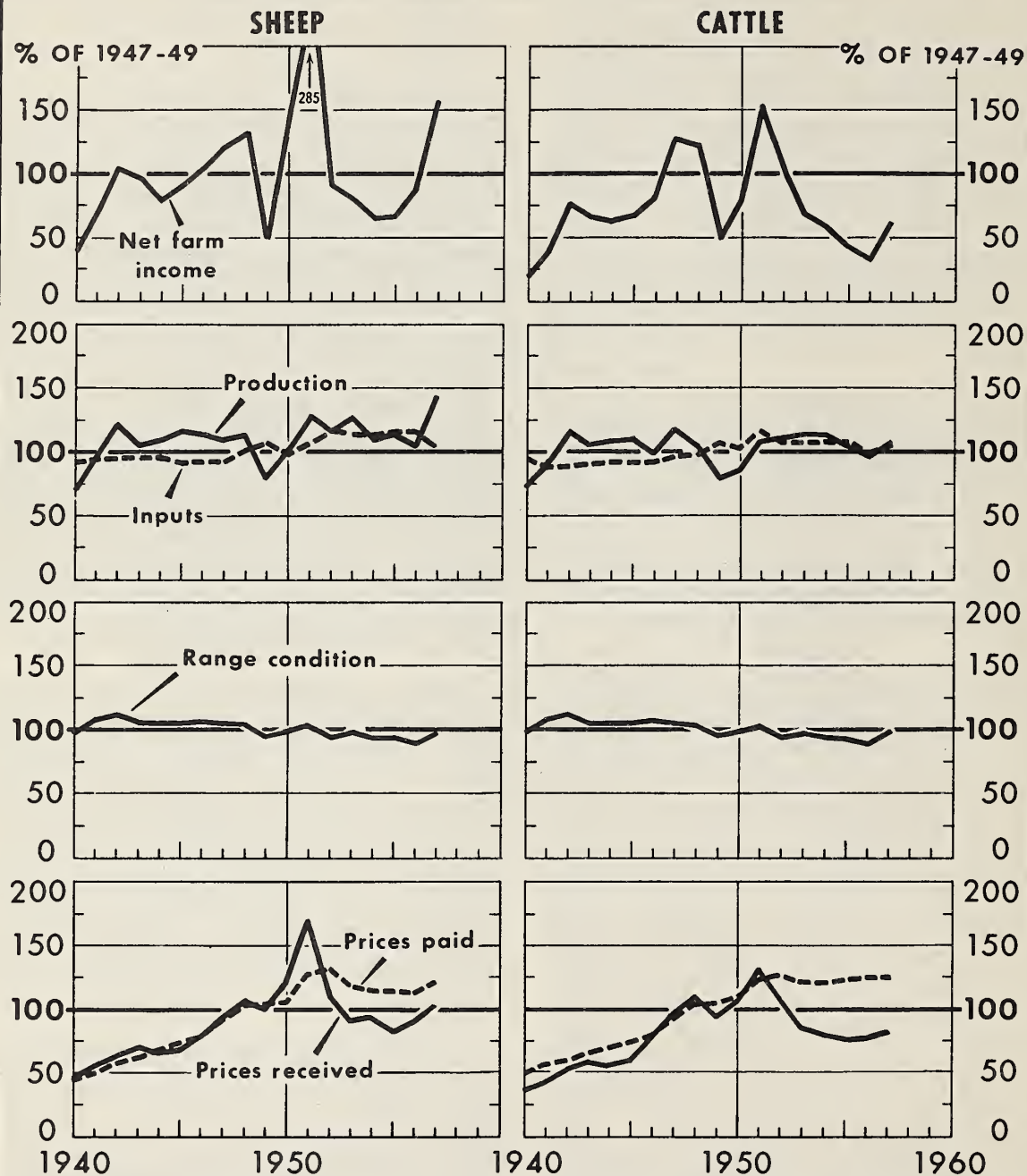
Cattle ranchers in the Intermountain area and livestock ranchers in the Southwest receive all of their ranch income from the cattle or sheep enterprises. Cattle ranchers in the Northern Plains receive about 20 percent of their cash receipts from the sale of grain, and sheep ranchers in the same general area receive but 4 or 5 percent of their cash receipts from grain. Consequently, any factors that significantly affect the livestock enterprises affect returns to the operators.

Production per unit of input on each of these five types of livestock ranches averaged higher in 1957 than in 1956 primarily because of the improvement in range conditions in 1957. Increases in production per unit of input ranged from 6 percent on Northern Plains cattle ranches to about 43 percent on Southwest cattle ranches. Net ranch production was higher in 1957 than in 1956 on all 5 ranches, and the fact that ranges were more productive and ranchers were able to reduce purchases of feeds in 1957



# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Livestock Ranches, Northern Plains



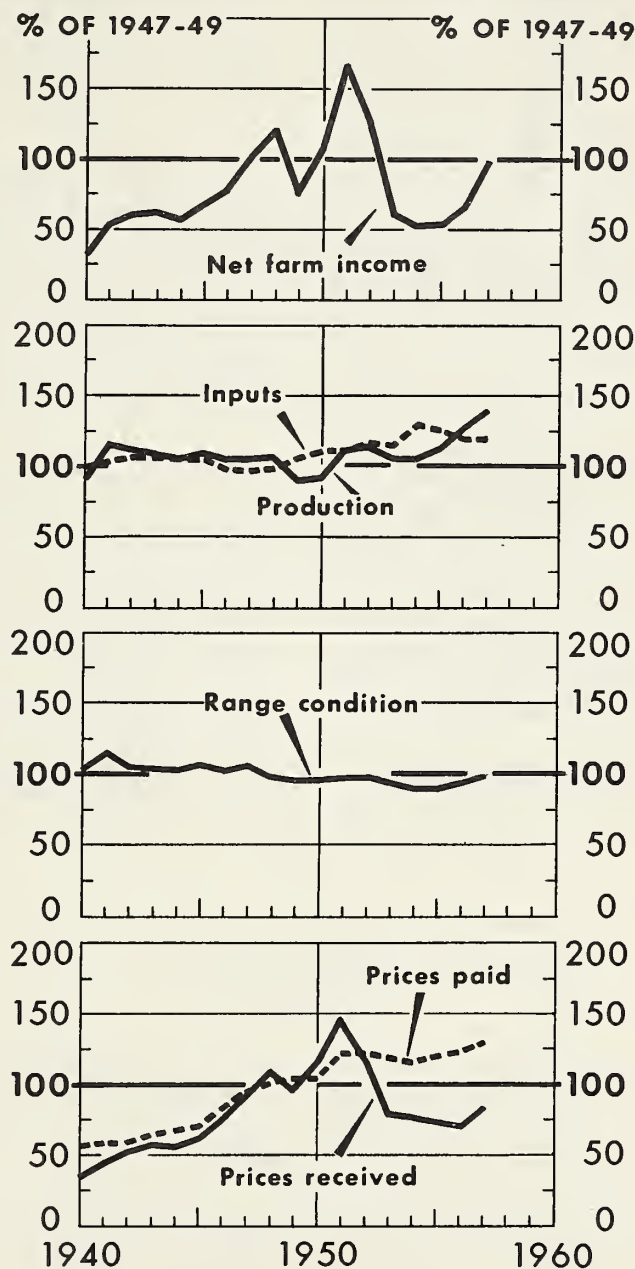
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Figure 16

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Cattle Ranches, Intermountain Region



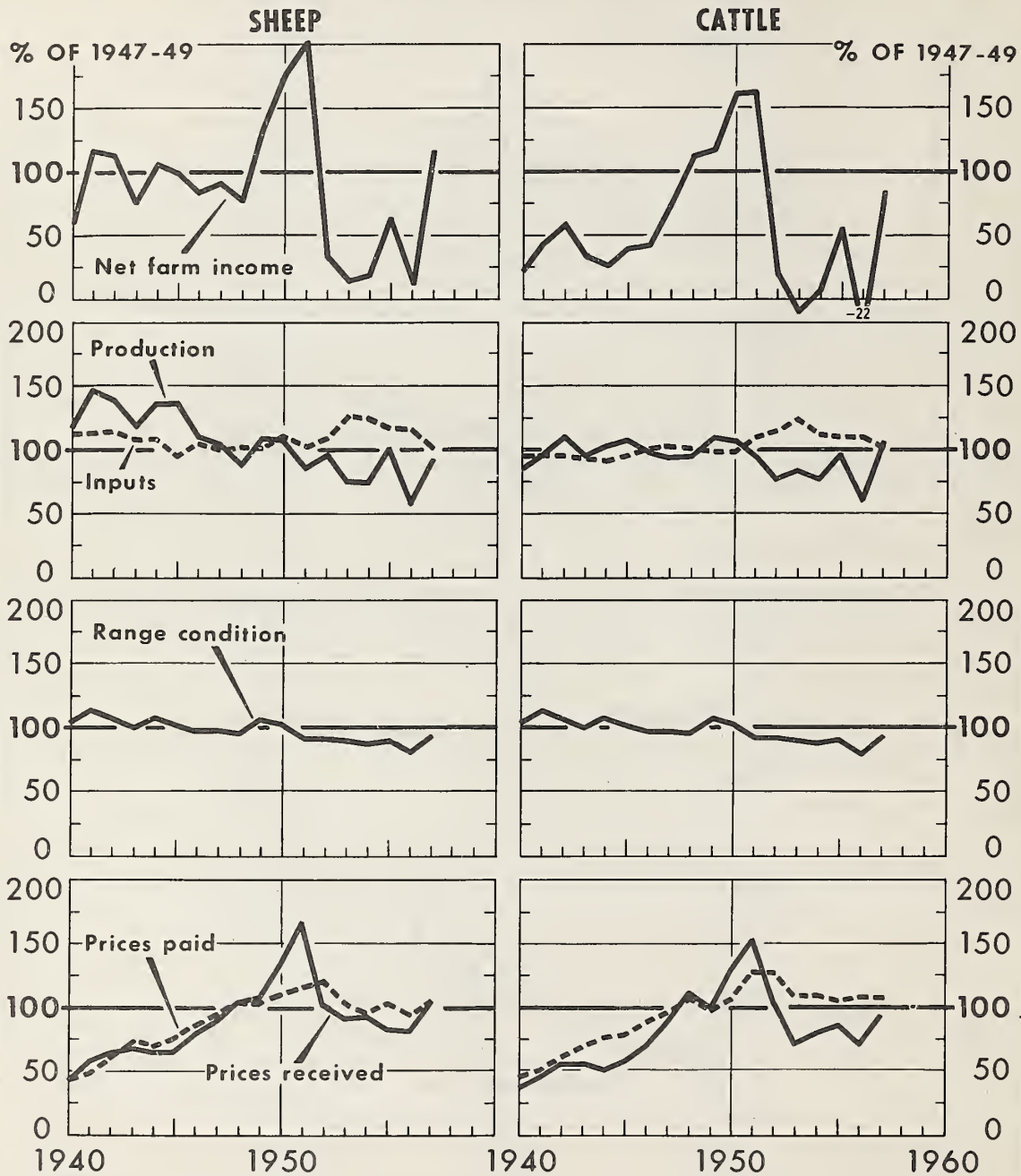
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Figure 17

# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Livestock Ranches, Southwest



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Figure 18



accounts for most of this increase in efficiency. Reductions from 1956 to 1957 in expenditures for grazing and other feeds were substantial on these ranches. Compared with 1956, reductions in expenditures for feed ranged from about 64 percent on Northern Plains sheep ranches to 3 percent on Intermountain cattle ranches.

Total cash expenditures were lower in 1957 than in 1956 on Southwest ranches and Northern Plains sheep ranches, but were slightly higher in 1957 on cattle ranches in the Northern Plains and Intermountain areas (tables 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34). In general, both expenditures and prices paid for items other than feed were higher in 1957 than in 1956 on these livestock ranches.

Prices paid in 1957, including wage rates to hired labor, varied considerably from ranch to ranch. They averaged about the same as in 1956 on cattle ranches in the Northern Plains, but were 6 percent higher on cattle ranches in the Southwest and Intermountain areas and sheep ranches in the Northern Plains. They were about 8 percent higher in the Southwest. Wage rates averaged slightly higher in 1957 than in 1956 on ranches in the Northern Plains and Intermountain areas

and slightly lower on the Southwest livestock ranches.

Although net ranch incomes in 1957 on these five types of livestock ranches were well above those in 1956 and in the pre-war years 1937-41, they did not equal 1947-49 incomes on the cattle ranches. In 1957, net ranch incomes on cattle ranches in the Northern Plains, Southwest, and Intermountain areas averaged respectively about 35 percent, 15 percent, and 2 percent less than in 1947-49. Prices received for products sold averaged 7 to 16 percent in 1957. However, net ranch production averaged higher in 1957 than in 1947-49.

Sheep ranchers fared relatively better. Incomes in 1957 were about 16 percent greater than in 1947-49 in the Southwest and about 58 percent greater in the Northern Plains. The higher returns in 1957 on sheep ranches in the Northern Plains are accounted for by a 43-percent higher net ranch production and a 3-percent increase in prices received for sheep, lambs, and wool in 1957. Sheep ranchers in the Southwest had a 12-percent lower production in 1957 but prices received for sheep, lambs, wool, and mohair averaged about 4 percent higher in 1947-49. Subsidy payments on wool and lamb were important factors in augmenting incomes of sheep ranchers in 1957.

## POULTRY FARMS (EGG PRODUCING), NEW JERSEY

The year 1957 was another lean year for egg producers--in fact, it was the third poor one in the last 4 years. Preliminary estimates indicate that in 1957 net farm incomes on commercial family-operated poultry farms in New Jersey were nearly 12 percent below the already low returns of 1956. On the other hand, 1957 incomes were well above those of 1954, which was one of the worst years on record. These income figures for 1956 and 1957, with related factors, are as follows:

Net income per farm in 1957.....	\$1,429
Net income per farm in 1956.....	1,616
Change from 1956 to 1957:	
Net farm income .....	-12
Rate of lay .....	2
Net farm production.....	6
Production per unit of input.....	2
Cost per unit of production.....	-2
Prices received.....	-5
Prices paid, including wages .....	-2

The decline in 1957 earnings as compared with 1956 was due almost entirely

to lower egg prices. The reduction of 5 percent from 1956 to 1957 in average prices received for eggs more than offset savings from slightly lower feed prices and a small increase in the volume of egg sales. Ordinarily, egg prices and feed prices are the dominant factors in determining net returns to these egg producers, as egg sales usually make up more than 95 percent of cash farm income on these farms, and feed costs account for about three-fourths of all cash costs of production. Thus, the relationship of the price of eggs to the price of feed is vitally important to egg producers. This relationship is usually expressed by what is known as the egg-feed price ratio, which means the number of pounds of feed that a dozen eggs will buy. In 1956, these New Jersey poultrymen could buy 10.0 pounds of feed with a dozen eggs, but in 1957 they could buy only 9.8 pounds.

The income picture on these farms since 1945 has been one of violent fluctuations. A glance at the top section of figure 19 shows rather moderate earnings for the first 2 years (1945 and 1946) followed by the comparatively high returns of the 3-year period 1947-49. Relatively poor years alternated with fairly good ones for the next 4 years, and the same down-and-up pattern was repeated in 1954-55 at a much lower level. No consistent cyclical pattern is evident in this period.

These extreme fluctuations in net returns result primarily from rather small percentage changes in egg and feed prices. For example, in 1956 an increase of a penny (or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent) in the average price received for eggs would have boosted net farm income by \$629, or nearly 40 percent. Or, had feed prices averaged just a dime lower per 100 pounds than they did in 1956, production costs would have been cut by \$486, increasing net farm income about 30 percent. Thus the predominant importance of egg and feed prices, together with somewhat inflexible prices for nonfeed cost items, produces large percentage changes in net farm incomes.

Most of the commercial egg-producing farms in New Jersey are highly spe-

cialized operations. They seldom produce any crops, and therefore their entire feed requirements are nearly always bought. Nor do the farmers attempt to retail many of the eggs. As the operator, together with members of his family, generally furnishes about three-fourths of the labor needed, he usually concentrates on the production phase and sells his eggs through wholesale outlets.

Ordinarily, these poultrymen raise enough pullets each year to replace most of their older birds. The light breeds, particularly White Leghorns, are most popular, and are usually bought as 3-day-old sexed chicks.

As with most other types of farms, mechanization has enabled egg producers to handle much larger operations with very little additional labor. The average number of layers on hand during 1957 on these poultry farms was about 90 percent above the number for 1945. During the same 12-year interval, total hours of labor rose only 11 percent.

A large part of the labor on poultry farms goes into preparing the eggs for market. The job of cleaning and sorting eggs was mechanized on most of these farms in the late forties. On many farms, further labor savings were effected by improving the layout of the egg sorting-and packing room.

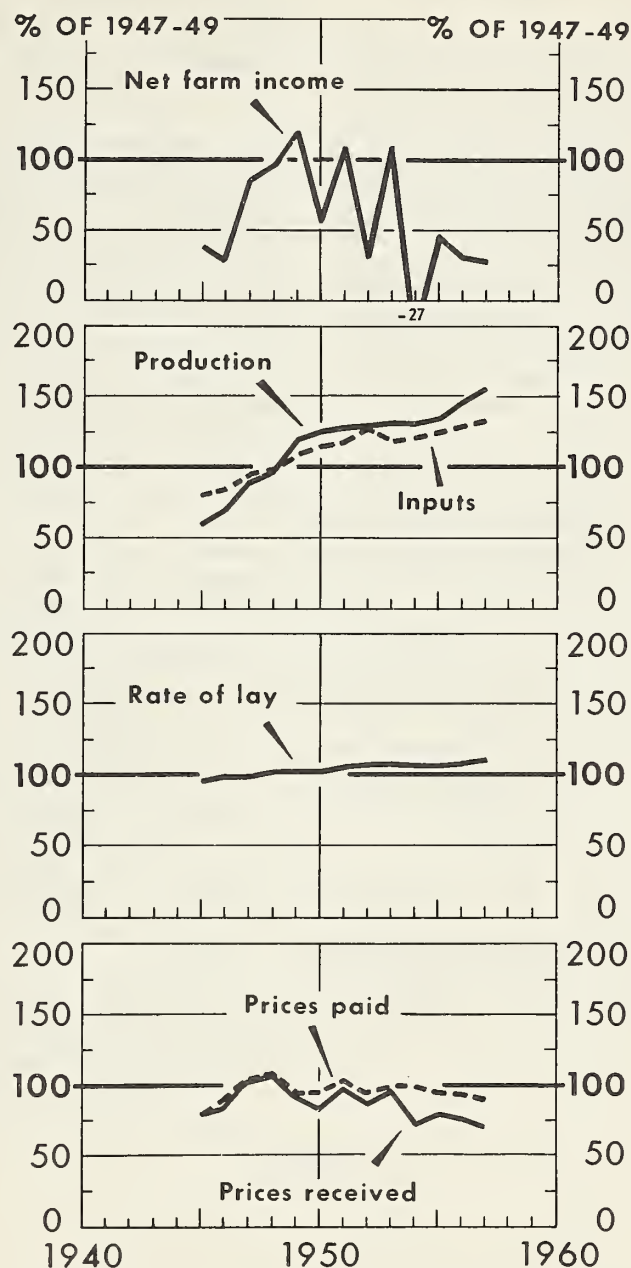
Until about 1950, hand-filled feed hoppers were almost universally used. Since then, more than half of the laying houses have been equipped with bulk feed bins and automatic feeders. Besides saving substantial amounts of labor, this equipment has enabled poultrymen to cut feed costs because of discounts given on bulk deliveries. Feed wastage may also have been reduced to some extent.

Early in the postwar period, many New Jersey egg producers began raising two or more lots of pullets, instead of only one as had formerly been the common practice. In this way, fuller use is made of buildings, equipment, and labor by operating more nearly at full capacity throughout the year. This explains why



# PRODUCTION, INCOME, AND COSTS

Commercial Family-operated Poultry Farms, New Jersey (Egg Producing)



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Figure 19



the average number of layers on hand during the year in 1945 and 1946 was less than 70 percent of those on hand at the beginning of the year, whereas the average has been over 90 percent since 1949.

Another very important factor in the increase in production efficiency that has taken place on these farms has been the steady upward trend in the rate of lay per bird. Eggs produced per layer averaged 172 in 1945, as compared with around 190 during the last 6 years. This has not only increased production from a given amount of labor, equipment, and buildings, but has been a primary factor in reducing the feed requirements of the laying flock from 7 pounds to less than 6.4 pounds per dozen eggs produced.

The joint effect of all these developments on production efficiency may be summarized by a comparison of some of the index numbers shown in table 35. The substitution of machines for man labor and the higher rate of lay is reflected in the 55-percent increase in the power and machinery index and the increase of about 130 percent in production per hour of labor that took place between 1945 and 1957. As a more general measure, the index (1947-49 = 100) of production per unit of input rose from 89 in 1945 to 111 in 1957, or about 25 percent.

But efficient production is no guarantee of profitable production. This is particularly true of a highly competitive industry like egg production, in which output can be (and usually is) quickly expanded to take advantage of favorable price-cost conditions.

These variations in production might not produce such marked effects on prices received by producers if people were more inclined to increase their consumption of eggs in response to lower prices. But the demand for eggs is rather inelastic, like that for most agricultural products. As a result, larger egg supplies can be marketed only at considerably reduced prices. And, as pointed out above, even small changes in prices received for eggs will produce much larger percentage changes in net farm incomes. Together, these factors produce such wide fluctuations in poultrymen's earnings that many very efficient producers cannot avoid losses in years of low egg prices. The price of survival in the business, then, is not only production efficiency, but the laying away of enough of a "financial cushion" in the good years to enable the operator to continue in business even after a bad year or two.

The problem of maintaining adequate financial reserves has been made more difficult, by the upward trend in total capital requirements. Both the general trend of land values in New Jersey and the considerable increase that has occurred in the size of commercial poultry flocks have contributed to this increase in capital investment. On these farms, the total value of land and buildings, machinery and equipment, and the laying flock itself has increased from \$26,950 in 1945 to \$51,750 in 1957, or 92 percent, as shown in table 35.

Whether it is measured in terms of size of flock, investment, or some other factor, the "little" chicken farm is becoming harder and harder to find.

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TABLE 5. --Dairy farms, central Northeast: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	176	189	199	203	208	212
Cropland harvested.....	do.	64	69	75	77	78	79
Open pasture.....	do.	65	70	75	77	78	80
Other land.....	do.	47	50	49	49	52	53
Crops harvested:							
Corn.....	do.	6.7	7.9	9.1	10.5	10.4	10.6
Small grains.....	do.	14.1	14.5	16.4	14.3	13.9	14.0
Hay.....	do.	42.1	46.0	48.9	52.0	53.3	54.2
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for silage.....	Ton	9.3	9.8	9.2	9.8	9.8	10.5
Oats.....	Bushel	31.2	32.2	37.5	41.0	44.0	53.0
Hay.....	Ton	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	28.0	32.9	38.1	38.4	39.4	39.6
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	18.6	21.9	24.7	25.5	26.4	26.6
Chickens.....	do.	71	81	91	86	83	71
Horses and mules.....	do.	2.7	1.7	.9	.7	.6	.5
Pigs raised.....	do.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.37	.89	1.43	1.52	1.60	1.68
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,330	5,240	4,460	4,430	4,430	4,350
Operator and family.....	do.	3,540	4,040	3,700	3,720	3,770	3,700
Hired.....	do.	1,790	1,200	760	710	660	650
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	9,440	21,470	26,300	28,100	29,600	32,000
Land and buildings.....	do.	5,340	11,000	13,100	15,200	16,200	17,900
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,160	2,400	4,900	5,100	5,200	5,500
Livestock.....	do.	2,260	6,400	5,600	5,200	5,600	5,900
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	680	1,670	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,700
Total cash receipts.....	do.	2,588	7,865	8,278	8,822	9,165	9,994
Crops.....	do.	25	72	33	19	---	---
Cattle and calves.....	do.	232	895	675	709	809	1,024
Dairy products.....	do.	2,026	6,139	6,898	7,419	7,673	8,388
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	233	650	589	585	589	456
Forest products.....	do.	32	61	59	61	58	66
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	40	48	24	29	36	60
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	2,204	5,188	5,964	5,844	5,966	6,153
Feed purchased.....	do.	655	2,113	2,083	1,969	2,099	2,117
Livestock purchased.....	do.	51	112	76	84	123	108
Other livestock expense.....	do.	69	144	231	250	231	241
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	102	225	225	243	237	251
Other crop expense.....	do.	94	257	250	277	256	274
Machinery.....	do.	554	1,038	1,610	1,635	1,586	1,673
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	160	362	441	375	404	416
Labor hired.....	do.	286	563	504	472	453	462
Taxes.....	do.	190	266	414	410	445	475
Other.....	do.	43	108	130	129	132	136
Net cash farm income.....	do.	384	2,677	2,314	2,978	3,199	3,841
Value of perquisites.....	do.	412	950	921	907	938	974
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	53	7	202	209	-30	210
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	111	258	298	154	72	70
Net farm income.....	do.	960	3,892	3,735	4,248	4,179	5,095
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	378	899	1,184	1,264	1,421	1,760
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	582	2,993	2,551	2,984	2,758	3,335
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	582	1,520	1,154	1,356	1,231	1,450
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.16	.74	.69	.80	.73	.90
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	35	100	107	113	114	127
Net farm income.....	do.	25	100	96	109	107	131
Net farm production.....	do.	86	100	126	133	132	139
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	89	100	113	118	121	126
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	84	100	148	158	156	167
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	95	100	115	118	116	121
Operating expense per unit of production.....	do.	52	100	97	93	95	94
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	48	100	101	98	101	104
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	75	100	154	158	157	155
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	42	100	88	90	89	95
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	do.	50	100	109	107	108	111

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.



TABLE 6. --Dairy farms, eastern Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	115	120	126	128	129	131
Cropland harvested.....	do.	63	66	66	68	69	70
Crops harvested:							
Corn for grain.....	do.	5.2	6.9	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.1
Corn for silage.....	do.	8.3	9.0	8.9	8.6	7.8	8.5
Small grains.....	do.	24.9	24.2	23.3	25.0	25.3	24.9
Hay.....	do.	22.0	24.0	24.0	25.4	25.8	27.2
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	40.3	50.2	60.7	55.2	65.7	57.2
Corn for silage.....	Ton	8.3	9.0	9.9	9.6	10.7	9.5
Oats.....	Bushel	38.5	49.7	51.6	54.2	49.3	57.2
Hay.....	Ton	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	22.0	25.6	29.1	30.0	30.3	31.2
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	15.4	17.9	19.0	19.4	20.0	20.4
Chickens.....	do.	93	106	100	100	102	102
Horses and mules.....	do.	3.3	1.8	.7	.6	.5	.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	16.5	19.1	22.3	26.2	24.9	27.6
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.59	1.06	1.70	1.80	1.85	1.90
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,780	5,330	4,560	4,370	4,320	4,380
Operator and family.....	do.	5,030	4,480	3,970	3,850	3,800	3,850
Hired.....	do.	750	850	590	520	520	530
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	12,420	27,360	33,010	33,170	33,630	36,070
Land and buildings.....	do.	8,700	16,750	19,560	19,530	20,100	21,810
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,320	3,420	6,500	6,810	6,890	7,120
Livestock.....	do.	1,840	5,140	4,690	4,370	4,560	4,790
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	560	2,050	2,260	2,460	2,080	2,350
Total cash receipts.....	do.	2,347	7,191	6,643	6,656	7,125	7,941
Crops.....	do.	185	415	219	146	201	198
Cattle and calves.....	do.	303	1,062	746	800	731	921
Hogs.....	do.	246	916	895	743	715	963
Dairy products.....	do.	1,333	4,073	4,208	4,359	4,819	5,175
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	195	617	461	510	525	493
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	85	108	114	98	134	191
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,435	4,130	4,720	4,701	4,678	5,035
Feed purchased.....	do.	295	934	743	811	802	897
Livestock purchased.....	do.	11	46	52	52	48	55
Other livestock expense.....	do.	9	140	221	215	217	224
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	17	142	199	219	221	234
Other crop expense.....	do.	25	69	98	130	107	141
Machinery.....	do.	607	1,616	2,114	2,037	1,966	2,081
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	190	442	468	398	405	407
Labor hired.....	do.	130	374	290	251	268	278
Taxes.....	do.	118	233	323	342	357	388
Other.....	do.	33	134	212	246	287	330
Net cash farm income.....	do.	912	3,061	1,923	1,955	2,447	2,906
Value of perquisites.....	do.	385	798	801	821	838	855
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	67	-8	304	98	339	211
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	116	514	191	-58	-168	-166
Net farm income.....	do.	1,480	4,365	3,219	2,816	3,456	3,806
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	497	1,095	1,320	1,327	1,412	1,804
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	983	3,270	1,899	1,489	2,044	2,002
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	983	1,668	859	677	912	870
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.20	.73	.48	.39	.54	.52
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	35	100	97	95	104	113
Net farm income.....	do.	35	100	74	64	79	87
Net farm production.....	do.	85	100	113	113	119	125
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	82	100	122	121	128	126
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	79	100	132	141	148	152
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	92	100	107	108	113	116
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	45	100	114	117	113	116
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	47	100	107	107	104	109
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	62	100	149	154	151	144
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	41	100	87	83	86	89
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	do.	51	100	114	115	115	119

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 7. --Dairy farms, western Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	130	136	142	145	149	152
Cropland harvested.....	do.	57	60	60	63	65	63
Crops harvested:							
Corn for grain.....	do.	5.4	6.9	8.8	9.0	10.6	10.7
Corn for silage.....	do.	5.9	6.7	5.6	6.0	5.2	4.6
Small grains.....	do.	19.0	18.3	17.2	19.0	18.7	17.5
Hay.....	do.	25.5	26.3	26.9	28.0	28.7	29.6
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	38.0	45.0	55.0	50.6	61.7	60.5
Corn for silage.....	Ton	7.9	9.0	8.9	9.3	10.9	10.7
Oats.....	Bushel	31.2	36.8	34.0	41.5	42.3	49.4
Hay.....	Ton	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	20.7	24.3	27.4	27.7	28.2	28.5
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	13.8	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.3
Chickens.....	do.	86	105	102	115	104	106
Horses and mules.....	do.	3.4	2.2	.8	.7	.6	.5
Pigs raised.....	do.	11.8	11.3	16.4	17.3	15.3	15.0
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.29	.71	1.20	1.40	1.45	1.50
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,170	4,750	4,140	4,040	3,910	3,910
Operator and family.....	do.	4,610	4,270	3,650	3,650	3,440	3,440
Hired.....	do.	560	480	490	480	470	470
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	8,560	18,430	22,220	22,030	22,510	24,030
Land and buildings.....	do.	5,560	9,620	11,200	11,150	11,500	12,480
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	800	2,620	5,040	5,180	5,260	5,420
Livestock.....	do.	1,710	4,650	4,250	3,960	4,150	4,290
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	490	1,540	1,730	1,740	1,600	1,840
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,706	5,592	5,506	5,460	5,930	6,370
Crops.....	do.	58	143	103	85	134	122
Cattle and calves.....	do.	256	959	754	645	669	778
Hogs.....	do.	161	509	575	443	437	440
Dairy products.....	do.	996	3,298	3,518	3,661	4,054	4,393
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	172	600	466	549	526	490
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	63	83	90	77	110	147
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,008	3,381	4,014	3,894	3,732	3,780
Feed purchased.....	do.	215	861	828	740	590	424
Livestock purchased.....	do.	10	45	37	39	33	38
Other livestock expense.....	do.	7	109	170	172	175	179
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	17	121	161	177	180	189
Other crop expense.....	do.	26	72	89	125	73	118
Machinery.....	do.	402	1,273	1,652	1,573	1,544	1,636
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	124	315	350	297	279	279
Labor hired.....	do.	86	249	236	232	243	259
Taxes.....	do.	98	239	332	357	377	412
Other.....	do.	23	97	159	182	238	246
Net cash farm income.....	do.	698	2,211	1,492	1,566	2,198	2,590
Value of perquisites.....	do.	372	651	596	594	611	643
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	91	-33	106	274	259	239
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	75	455	188	0	-90	-99
Net farm income.....	do.	1,236	3,284	2,382	2,434	2,978	3,373
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	343	737	889	881	945	1,202
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	893	2,547	1,493	1,553	2,033	2,171
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	893	1,298	676	706	908	944
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.19	.60	.41	.44	.59	.63
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	35	100	100	102	109	117
Net farm income.....	do.	37	100	73	74	91	103
Net farm production.....	do.	88	100	118	126	133	142
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	95	100	112	123	133	142
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	81	100	135	148	161	172
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	98	100	112	117	125	133
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	38	100	114	110	102	100
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	43	100	102	98	94	96
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	51	100	151	153	149	144
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	39	100	86	83	86	88
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.	do.	51	100	114	115	116	124

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 8. --Dairy-hog farms, southeastern Minnesota: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	135	142	152	153	154	155
Cropland harvested.....	do.	80	88	92	92	92	93
Open pasture.....	do.	24	25	28	29	29	29
Other land.....	do.	31	29	32	32	33	33
Crops harvested:							
Corn for grain.....	do.	15.5	20.7	22.8	25.7	27.7	28.3
Corn for silage.....	do.	6.3	9.1	8.4	7.4	7.1	8.3
Small grains.....	do.	35.5	34.4	35.3	32.3	31.4	29.5
Hay.....	do.	22.8	23.4	25.5	26.3	26.1	26.4
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	43.2	46.2	53.1	54.6	62.5	58.4
Corn for silage.....	Ton	8.4	8.1	9.2	9.6	10.7	10.5
Oats.....	Bushel	40.6	40.4	38.4	43.6	42.2	44.2
Hay.....	Ton	1.98	1.90	2.37	2.48	2.68	2.62
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle and calves.....	Number	22.2	25.2	30.7	31.1	31.6	32.3
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	14.4	16.0	18.5	18.7	19.2	19.7
Chickens.....	do.	126	166	149	153	150	155
Horses and mules.....	do.	3.9	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	.8
Pigs raised.....	do.	36	34	43	45	41	41
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.57	1.03	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.76
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,820	4,650	3,840	3,880	3,920	3,910
Operator and family.....	do.	4,150	4,210	3,550	3,590	3,630	3,640
Hired labor.....	do.	670	440	290	290	290	270
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	12,010	24,620	33,350	34,280	35,440	38,660
Land and buildings.....	do.	8,550	14,020	19,590	20,810	22,090	24,540
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,110	3,280	6,060	6,110	6,200	6,410
Livestock.....	do.	1,690	5,070	5,020	4,560	4,430	4,710
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	660	2,250	2,680	2,800	2,720	3,000
Total cash receipts.....	do.	2,005	6,604	7,002	7,048	7,662	7,994
Crops.....	do.	0	289	388	451	801	587
Cattle and calves.....	do.	237	888	802	812	746	960
Hogs.....	do.	490	1,543	1,672	1,350	2,269	1,502
Dairy products.....	do.	971	2,990	3,473	3,672	4,052	4,173
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	220	866	649	742	729	695
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	87	28	18	21	65	77
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,294	3,903	4,591	4,572	4,593	4,848
Feed.....	do.	121	576	685	651	643	646
Livestock purchased.....	do.	17	53	71	54	63	64
Other livestock expense.....	do.	62	156	222	233	244	255
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	4	57	103	123	125	130
Other crop expense.....	do.	86	224	221	250	209	251
Machinery.....	do.	564	1,759	1,988	1,955	1,980	2,126
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	93	400	455	458	467	479
Labor hired.....	do.	166	314	245	246	249	249
Taxes.....	do.	143	285	470	466	491	517
Other.....	do.	38	78	131	136	122	131
Net cash farm income.....	do.	711	2,701	2,411	2,476	3,069	3,146
Value of perquisites.....	do.	340	657	682	670	679	725
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	140	23	298	268	213	153
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	26	487	62	13	-35	5
Net farm income.....	do.	1,217	3,867	3,453	3,427	3,926	4,029
Charge for capital.....	do.	481	985	1,334	1,371	1,488	1,933
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	736	2,882	2,119	2,056	2,438	2,096
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars.....	do.	736	1,464	933	935	1,088	911
Return per hour in current dollars.....	do.	.18	.68	.60	.57	.67	.58
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	34	100	110	110	117	122
Net farm income.....	do.	32	100	89	89	102	104
Net farm production.....	do.	85	100	123	132	139	140
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	98	100	111	118	128	124
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	82	100	149	158	165	166
Production per unit of input.....	do.	96	100	120	126	132	131
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	45	100	108	102	99	102
Total cost per unit of production.....	do.	46	100	97	92	91	99
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	56	100	144	143	139	135
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	39	100	87	81	82	85
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor....	do.	52	100	117	116	116	120

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.



TABLE 9. --Hog-dairy farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	155	158	162	163	164	165
Cropland harvested.....	do.	89	96	100	101	102	103
Crops harvested:							
Corn for grain.....	do.	28.2	33.3	35.0	35.7	38.4	41.7
Corn for silage.....	do.	3.9	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.8
Small grains.....	do.	30.7	30.2	31.1	29.4	28.9	27.0
Hay.....	do.	26.6	28.1	30.9	32.2	31.8	31.2
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	55.1	54.6	70.8	58.8	75.7	76.0
Corn for silage.....	Ton	10.6	9.9	12.0	10.5	13.2	13.0
Oats.....	Bushel	38.4	48.9	45.7	52.9	48.3	51.6
Hay.....	Ton	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	24.6	26.9	30.0	31.5	31.9	32.0
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	14.3	15.4	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.7
Chickens.....	do.	140	158	149	147	147	151
Horses and mules.....	do.	3.2	1.4	.7	.6	.5	.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	71	89	112	126	118	123
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.55	1.09	1.68	1.79	1.90	2.01
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,070	4,550	4,390	4,530	4,400	4,430
Operator and family.....	do.	3,940	3,680	3,780	3,940	3,830	3,900
Hired.....	do.	1,130	870	610	590	570	530
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	15,200	32,440	42,250	43,260	43,000	46,780
Land and buildings.....	do.	10,510	19,340	25,760	26,570	27,880	29,700
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,490	3,410	5,630	5,680	5,760	5,920
Livestock.....	do.	2,060	6,090	5,830	5,370	4,760	5,410
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	1,140	3,600	5,030	5,640	4,600	5,750
Total cash receipts.....	do.	2,980	9,686	10,242	10,096	9,928	11,197
Crops.....	do.	6	268	483	587	416	672
Cattle and calves.....	do.	357	1,200	1,151	1,295	1,324	1,441
Hogs.....	do.	1,159	4,349	4,643	3,976	3,636	4,370
Dairy products.....	do.	1,021	2,919	3,219	3,420	3,658	3,860
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	238	885	688	779	766	701
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	199	65	58	39	128	153
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,986	4,810	5,786	5,837	5,904	6,138
Feed purchased.....	do.	254	937	1,103	1,151	1,095	1,113
Livestock purchased.....	do.	25	60	67	69	70	71
Other livestock expense.....	do.	73	144	186	222	212	216
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	24	160	267	234	277	297
Other crop expense.....	do.	86	264	308	358	300	336
Machinery.....	do.	762	1,710	2,130	2,071	2,199	2,285
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	267	465	550	546	517	555
Labor hired.....	do.	268	644	551	537	540	520
Taxes.....	do.	170	314	477	486	521	568
Other.....	do.	57	112	147	163	173	177
Net cash farm income.....	do.	994	4,876	4,456	4,259	4,024	5,059
Value of perquisites.....	do.	345	695	712	692	722	736
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	145	-190	1,198	-463	511	509
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	158	258	53	-69	-149	-106
Net farm income.....	do.	1,642	5,639	6,419	4,419	5,108	6,198
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	608	1,298	1,690	1,730	1,763	2,339
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,034	4,341	4,729	2,689	3,345	3,859
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,034	2,203	2,140	1,222	1,493	1,678
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.26	1.18	1.25	.68	.87	.99
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	34	100	119	101	110	122
Net farm income.....	do.	29	100	114	78	91	110
Net farm production.....	do.	82	100	125	123	131	138
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	94	100	124	109	122	127
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	74	100	130	124	135	141
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	89	100	115	111	118	122
Operating expense per unit of production...	do.	50	100	101	105	100	100
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	49	100	101	106	101	106
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	69	100	128	127	123	119
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	38	100	91	77	78	85
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	do.	50	100	113	113	116	119

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 10. --Hog-beef raising farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	181	204	216	222	228	234
Cropland harvested.....	do.	76	86	97	102	105	106
Crops harvested:							
Corn.....	do.	27.1	31.0	32.2	37.8	38.7	36.2
Small grains.....	do.	20.7	21.6	21.3	22.0	21.2	21.0
Soybeans.....	do.	3.9	5.8	10.7	11.2	13.0	15.0
Hay.....	do.	24.1	27.9	32.8	31.0	32.1	33.8
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	40.5	43.0	32.8	47.1	56.1	57.5
Oats.....	do.	34.4	31.3	42.8	50.6	31.7	37.0
Soybeans.....	do.	18.6	20.9	21.5	20.4	24.1	24.6
Hay.....	Ton	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	18.5	24.0	31.3	31.9	33.1	32.8
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	10.7	13.9	19.2	19.6	19.9	19.8
Chickens.....	do.	84	94	90	89	85	88
Horses and mules.....	do.	3.6	2.1	1.4	1.2	.9	.8
Pigs raised.....	do.	42	61	72	87	84	89
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.41	.87	1.27	1.33	1.58	1.84
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,280	3,380	3,530	3,520	3,520	3,490
Operator and family.....	do.	2,790	2,940	3,210	3,270	3,270	3,250
Hired.....	do.	490	440	320	250	250	240
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	10,770	26,050	34,300	34,790	36,350	38,990
Land and buildings.....	do.	7,230	15,780	21,600	22,450	24,400	25,740
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,050	2,390	4,030	4,060	4,110	4,350
Livestock.....	do.	1,690	5,210	5,490	5,620	4,760	5,350
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	800	2,670	3,180	2,660	3,080	3,550
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,467	5,791	6,323	5,297	6,205	7,326
Crops.....	do.	105	455	546	519	803	958
Cattle and calves.....	do.	398	1,668	1,756	1,464	1,722	1,882
Hogs.....	do.	576	2,747	3,178	2,474	2,662	3,410
Dairy products.....	do.	106	384	415	394	421	432
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	115	477	365	395	410	381
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	167	60	63	51	187	263
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,134	2,997	3,683	3,530	3,675	3,894
Feed purchased.....	do.	121	635	884	898	776	774
Livestock purchased.....	do.	14	32	34	26	37	37
Other livestock expense.....	do.	26	58	88	100	111	123
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	20	114	218	207	216	233
Other crop expense.....	do.	39	145	194	244	221	250
Machinery.....	do.	501	1,173	1,302	1,208	1,464	1,587
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	155	268	275	205	179	195
Labor hired.....	do.	104	299	272	214	223	226
Taxes.....	do.	120	218	343	358	373	391
Other.....	do.	34	55	73	70	75	78
Net cash farm income.....	do.	333	2,794	2,640	1,767	2,530	3,432
Value of perquisites.....	do.	277	546	501	488	495	510
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	212	-154	-202	922	261	231
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	106	184	6	-161	-117	-80
Net farm income.....	do.	928	3,370	2,945	3,016	3,169	4,093
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	431	1,042	1,372	1,392	1,490	1,950
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	497	2,328	1,573	1,624	1,679	2,143
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	497	1,176	712	738	750	932
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.18	.80	.49	.50	.51	.66
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	32	100	107	108	113	130
Net farm income.....	do.	27	100	87	89	94	121
Net farm production.....	do.	76	100	107	129	137	143
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	94	100	90	114	116	125
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	78	100	102	124	132	138
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	90	100	99	116	119	122
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	50	100	117	98	97	97
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	48	100	119	101	101	105
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	70	100	132	130	128	127
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	37	100	91	74	73	82
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor....	do.	53	100	114	111	114	117

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 11. --Hog-beef fattening farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	178	192	198	200	203	206
Cropland harvested.....	do.	113	133	137	140	141	145
Crops harvested:							
Corn.....	do.	56.4	71.5	66.5	67.4	68.0	71.7
Small grains.....	do.	38.2	42.4	43.4	44.2	42.0	43.2
Hay.....	do.	18.0	19.4	27.1	28.4	31.0	30.1
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	53.2	52.7	59.1	51.6	58.3	66.4
Oats.....	do.	39.8	43.5	43.7	50.3	33.7	44.9
Hay.....	Ton	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	30.3	38.4	50.0	54.4	55.0	52.4
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	5.2	5.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4
Purchased feeder cattle.....	do.	20.0	28.1	38.0	42.0	42.5	40.0
Chickens.....	do.	112	126	127	125	121	125
Horses and mules.....	do.	4.2	1.9	.7	.6	.5	.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	96	156	149	161	144	143
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.81	1.37	1.80	1.89	2.09	2.28
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,250	4,420	4,120	4,160	4,020	4,010
Operator and family.....	do.	3,380	3,710	3,420	3,500	3,420	3,410
Hired.....	do.	870	710	700	660	600	600
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	20,380	46,930	57,050	60,960	60,320	62,570
Land and buildings.....	do.	14,100	26,950	35,050	37,610	39,180	40,990
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,840	4,100	7,020	7,170	7,130	6,990
Livestock.....	do.	2,810	9,940	8,960	9,820	8,860	9,010
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	1,630	5,940	6,020	6,360	5,150	5,580
Total cash receipts.....	do.	4,700	19,630	18,556	16,500	18,604	17,982
Crops.....	do.	6	238	0	0	0	0
Cattle and calves.....	do.	2,819	10,429	11,138	10,644	12,737	11,121
Hogs.....	do.	1,417	7,916	6,464	4,812	4,612	5,676
Dairy products.....	do.	90	331	384	399	428	431
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	169	653	511	599	593	551
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	199	63	59	46	234	203
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	3,222	9,816	12,628	11,937	11,341	12,190
Feed purchased.....	do.	311	1,810	1,918	1,820	2,165	1,861
Livestock purchased.....	do.	1,134	3,874	5,234	5,029	4,586	5,235
Other livestock expense.....	do.	82	193	259	219	277	278
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	22	157	282	215	204	217
Other crop expense.....	do.	71	266	324	393	347	408
Machinery.....	do.	894	2,054	2,576	2,340	1,971	2,293
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	230	396	590	503	405	470
Labor hired.....	do.	203	543	666	630	589	601
Taxes.....	do.	223	436	667	669	670	697
Other.....	do.	52	87	112	119	127	130
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,478	9,814	5,928	4,563	7,263	5,792
Value of perquisites.....	do.	330	687	758	744	770	788
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	530	-119	2,030	-627	-528	1,818
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	182	283	117	-247	-606	-282
Net farm income.....	do.	2,520	10,665	8,833	4,433	6,899	8,116
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	815	1,877	2,282	2,438	2,473	3,128
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,706	8,788	6,551	1,995	4,426	4,988
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,706	4,461	2,964	907	1,976	2,169
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.51	2.37	1.92	.57	1.29	1.46
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	28	100	106	82	93	102
Net farm income.....	do.	24	100	83	42	65	76
Net farm production.....	do.	74	100	110	112	109	118
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	99	100	110	102	103	121
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	77	100	118	119	120	130
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	93	100	100	101	100	107
Operating expense per unit of production.....	do.	44	100	114	109	108	109
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	45	100	109	107	107	110
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	71	100	133	134	128	118
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	36	100	85	69	77	78
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	do.	45	100	105	102	98	108

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.



TABLE 12. --Cash grain farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	209	222	228	230	232	233
Cropland harvested.....	do.	163	186	189	192	193	193
Crops harvested:							
Corn.....	do.	72.7	88.9	80.8	85.9	83.1	80.0
Small grains.....	do.	42.8	45.4	46.3	40.2	38.6	38.0
Soybeans.....	do.	35.9	38.4	46.2	49.1	53.7	56.5
Hay.....	do.	11.7	13.0	15.7	16.8	17.7	18.2
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	55.1	56.0	63.2	62.5	78.2	76.5
Oats.....	do.	44.6	41.0	43.3	65.2	55.8	31.4
Soybeans.....	do.	24.7	25.3	28.8	26.3	31.2	29.8
Hay.....	Ton	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.9
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	11.2	14.0	16.1	16.1	17.0	18.3
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	5.2	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.9
Chickens.....	do.	103	108	113	113	111	112
Horses and mules.....	do.	2.0	1.1	.4	.3	.2	.2
Pigs raised.....	do.	27	28	31	34	34	36
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.81	1.37	1.84	1.92	2.00	2.08
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,800	3,460	3,310	3,400	3,290	3,320
Operator and family.....	do.	3,050	2,910	2,810	2,920	2,900	2,920
Hired.....	do.	750	550	500	480	390	400
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	29,950	63,100	86,090	88,420	91,090	100,110
Land and buildings.....	do.	25,040	48,700	69,310	71,070	75,170	81,550
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,860	4,220	6,780	6,680	6,810	6,940
Livestock.....	do.	930	2,780	2,430	2,190	2,070	2,430
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	2,120	7,400	7,570	8,480	7,040	9,190
Total cash receipts.....	do.	3,906	13,085	13,111	12,509	13,731	12,968
Crops.....	do.	2,745	9,779	9,994	9,948	11,040	9,878
Cattle and calves.....	do.	184	797	818	663	574	889
Hogs.....	do.	410	1,337	1,339	984	971	1,210
Dairy products.....	do.	149	486	372	326	270	284
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	214	616	519	544	552	503
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	204	70	69	44	324	204
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	2,118	4,945	6,426	6,408	6,464	6,741
Feed purchased.....	do.	105	360	503	488	482	493
Livestock purchased.....	do.	19	37	46	40	41	44
Other livestock expense.....	do.	31	53	81	104	86	91
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	62	352	818	762	782	782
Other crop expense.....	do.	145	395	401	518	466	493
Machinery.....	do.	977	2,221	2,450	2,462	2,445	2,543
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	245	458	570	425	500	525
Labor hired.....	do.	186	383	446	438	367	386
Taxes.....	do.	306	614	1,016	1,074	1,190	1,274
Other.....	do.	42	72	95	97	105	110
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,788	8,140	6,685	6,101	7,267	6,227
Value of perquisites.....	do.	310	669	720	710	734	783
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	346	-179	1,192	143	1,629	271
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	183	300	-46	-217	-248	-245
Net farm income.....	do.	2,627	8,930	8,551	6,737	9,382	7,036
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,198	2,524	3,444	3,537	3,826	5,106
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,429	6,406	5,107	3,200	5,556	1,930
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,429	3,248	2,311	1,455	2,480	839
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.47	2.20	1.82	1.10	1.92	.66
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	34	100	111	98	119	103
Net farm income.....	do.	29	100	96	75	105	79
Net farm production.....	do.	86	100	111	116	135	124
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	99	100	112	116	136	124
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	78	100	116	118	142	130
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	98	100	103	106	122	112
Operating expense per unit of production.....	do.	49	100	124	121	106	119
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	50	100	121	119	106	129
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	69	100	125	121	118	112
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	36	100	93	79	81	76
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	do.	55	100	121	123	125	129

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 13. --Tobacco-livestock farms, Kentucky Bluegrass: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	110	113	113	116	116	117
Cropland harvested.....	do.	28	30	30	31	30	29
Flowable pasture.....	do.	54	54	52	55	55	57
Other land.....	do.	28	29	31	30	31	31
Crops harvested:							
Tobacco.....	do.	5.3	5.3	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Corn.....	do.	7.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.2
Small grains.....	do.	5.1	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.9
Hay.....	do.	10.3	15.0	14.0	16.6	16.4	16.0
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Tobacco.....	Pound	995	1,273	1,670	1,438	1,546	1,522
Corn.....	Bushel	35.5	44.7	38.0	52.0	57.0	48.0
Wheat.....	do.	16.4	18.3	25.0	21.0	21.0	17.0
Hay.....	Ton	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	7.2	10.2	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.6
Milk cows.....	do.	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
Beef cows.....	do.	.5	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
Sheep and lambs.....	do.	21.7	13.9	14.0	14.9	15.6	16.1
Chickens.....	do.	50	49	47	46	44	45
Horses and mules.....	do.	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Pigs raised.....	do.	11.3	11.4	10.5	12.2	12.9	13.1
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.09	.28	.49	.51	.52	.53
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,380	4,190	4,070	3,780	3,880	3,890
Operator and family.....	do.	2,930	2,810	2,850	2,690	2,800	2,800
Hired.....	do.	770	620	510	420	380	380
Cropper.....	do.	680	760	710	670	700	710
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	9,440	19,050	23,060	23,590	23,720	25,850
Land and buildings.....	do.	7,900	15,370	18,620	19,090	19,090	20,760
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	440	970	1,900	2,040	2,200	2,360
Livestock.....	do.	820	1,930	1,660	1,610	1,670	1,870
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	280	780	880	850	760	860
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,687	4,686	5,505	4,614	5,137	5,080
Tobacco.....	do.	1,065	3,134	4,013	3,189	3,656	3,384
Livestock.....	do.	335	1,030	962	868	874	1,089
Livestock products.....	do.	162	418	443	475	488	503
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	125	104	87	82	119	104
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	851	2,118	2,819	2,682	2,728	2,748
Feed purchased.....	do.	80	189	178	170	172	175
Livestock expense.....	do.	25	52	60	61	63	63
Crop expense.....	do.	90	318	506	489	469	489
Machinery.....	do.	189	470	792	786	809	815
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	98	182	204	225	225	231
Labor hired.....	do.	118	282	288	235	219	228
Cropper labor.....	do.	111	365	436	342	392	363
General farm and miscellaneous.....	do.	140	260	355	374	379	384
Net cash farm income.....	do.	836	2,568	2,686	1,932	2,409	2,332
Perquisites for cropper and hired labor.....	do.	44	127	93	84	85	89
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	304	753	769	731	740	766
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	55	29	-18	194	76	-175
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	41	111	95	77	60	39
Net farm income.....	do.	1,192	3,334	3,439	2,850	3,200	2,873
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	377	762	922	944	949	1,396
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	815	2,572	2,517	1,906	2,251	1,477
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	815	1,309	1,139	866	1,005	642
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.28	.92	.88	.71	.80	.53
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	36	100	114	101	109	104
Net farm income.....	do.	36	100	103	85	96	86
Net farm production.....	do.	84	100	116	97	99	95
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	80	100	122	113	121	115
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	81	100	120	107	107	102
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	90	100	109	93	94	90
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	47	100	114	130	130	138
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	48	100	110	127	128	147
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	70	100	151	159	164	168
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	43	100	98	106	111	107
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor <sup>3</sup>	do.	45	100	121	118	120	121

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes cropper labor.

TABLE 14. --Tobacco-cotton farms, Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	100	100	100	100	100
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	41	41	40	39	36
Other land.....	do.	---	59	59	60	61	64
Crops harvested:							
Tobacco.....	do.	---	7.9	8.0	7.6	6.7	5.2
Cotton.....	do.	---	7.6	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.1
Corn.....	do.	---	17.0	17.8	17.3	16.6	15.8
Hay.....	do.	---	6.7	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3
Other crops.....	do.	---	5.7	7.3	7.5	8.6	8.8
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Tobacco.....	Pound	---	1,257	1,348	1,560	1,745	1,490
Cotton.....	do.	---	339	333	290	407	340
Corn.....	Bushel	---	31.8	20.9	33.0	42.7	34.0
Hay.....	Ton	---	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Milk cows.....	do.	---	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chickens.....	do.	---	68	65	62	60	62
Mules.....	do.	---	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	12.3	15.5	15.3	16.2	17.4
Tractors on farm.....	do.	---	.22	.61	.64	.68	.69
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	7,440	7,060	6,800	6,610	5,470
Operator and family.....	do.	---	3,190	3,030	2,920	2,840	2,390
Hired.....	do.	---	1,060	1,010	960	920	700
Cropper.....	do.	---	3,190	3,020	2,920	2,850	2,380
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	16,130	20,760	20,740	21,350	22,650
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	12,970	17,000	17,000	17,500	18,400
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	1,370	2,480	2,580	2,770	2,960
Livestock.....	do.	---	1,120	660	580	520	560
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	670	620	580	560	730
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	5,885	7,026	7,146	7,345	5,577
Tobacco.....	do.	---	4,478	5,725	6,120	5,893	4,124
Cotton.....	do.	---	933	792	543	692	498
Other crops.....	do.	---	152	151	180	423	413
Livestock and livestock products.....	do.	---	293	335	275	279	369
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	29	23	28	58	173
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	3,505	4,554	4,704	4,508	3,745
Feed purchased and other livestock expense..	do.	---	212	187	184	172	182
Crop expense.....	do.	---	900	1,201	1,190	1,106	944
Machinery.....	do.	---	621	1,021	1,051	1,064	944
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	---	176	283	398	226	170
Labor hired.....	do.	---	478	557	538	540	420
Cropper labor.....	do.	---	994	1,136	1,167	1,218	894
General farm and miscellaneous.....	do.	---	124	169	176	182	191
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	2,380	2,472	2,442	2,837	1,832
Perquisites for cropper and hired labor....	do.	---	459	439	404	407	425
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	---	1,151	1,148	1,071	1,083	1,131
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	40	-102	146	115	-139
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	96	-152	295	46	-109
Net farm income.....	do.	---	3,208	2,927	3,550	3,674	2,290
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	684	1,038	1,037	1,068	1,223
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	2,524	1,889	2,513	2,606	1,067
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,287	855	1,142	1,163	464
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	.79	.62	.86	.92	.45
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	114	118	121	93
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	91	111	115	71
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	102	111	116	84
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	100	116	134	114
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	107	121	131	115
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	93	108	114	93
Operating expense per unit of production...	do.	---	100	131	112	109	131
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	129	112	109	137
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	146	149	154	154
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	115	110	106	110
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor <sup>3</sup>	do.	---	100	118	119	123	122

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes cropper labor.



TABLE 15. --Tobacco farms (small), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	50	50	50	50	50
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	20	20	20	20	19
Other.....	do.	---	30	30	30	30	31
Crops harvested:							
Tobacco.....	do.	---	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.0
Corn.....	do.	---	9.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.3
Hay.....	do.	---	4.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.3
Other.....	do.	---	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.9
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Tobacco.....	Pound	---	1,257	1,348	1,560	1,745	1,490
Corn.....	Bushel	---	31.8	20.9	33.0	42.7	34.0
Hay.....	Ton	---	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	1	1	1	1	1
Milk Cows.....	do.	---	1	1	1	1	1
Chickens.....	do.	---	60	60	57	53	57
Mules.....	do.	---	2	2	2	2	2
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	4	3	3	4	5
Tractors on farm.....	do.	---	0	0	0	0	0
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	3,810	3,800	3,740	3,640	3,060
Operator and family.....	do.	---	3,300	3,280	3,230	3,160	2,690
Hired.....	do.	---	510	520	510	480	370
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	8,650	10,740	10,620	10,790	11,310
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	6,750	8,800	8,750	8,900	9,250
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	820	1,120	1,140	1,190	1,240
Livestock.....	do.	---	690	440	390	370	380
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	390	380	340	330	440
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	2,836	3,474	3,751	3,812	2,836
Tobacco.....	do.	---	2,560	3,292	3,543	3,430	2,403
Other crops.....	do.	---	64	53	77	200	181
Livestock and livestock products.....	do.	---	198	118	117	153	190
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	14	11	14	29	62
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	1,245	1,671	1,723	1,617	1,435
Feed purchased and other livestock expense..	do.	---	201	175	171	173	198
Crop expense.....	do.	---	439	662	663	616	519
Machinery.....	do.	---	248	355	365	365	333
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	---	64	103	145	81	60
Labor hired.....	do.	---	231	288	286	286	223
General farm and miscellaneous.....	do.	---	62	88	93	96	102
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	1,591	1,803	2,028	2,195	1,401
Value of perquisites.....	do.	---	723	730	687	692	721
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	41	-72	85	78	-63
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	-1	-81	85	5	-38
Net farm income.....	do.	---	2,354	2,380	2,885	2,970	2,021
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	366	537	531	540	611
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,988	1,843	2,354	2,430	1,410
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,014	834	1,070	1,085	613
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	.60	.56	.73	.77	.52
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	115	126	123	97
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	101	123	126	86
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	102	117	121	88
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	100	120	136	116
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	103	119	127	110
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	95	112	118	97
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	---	100	137	113	107	134
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	129	110	107	135
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	103	103	103	102
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	115	111	107	111
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor..	do.	---	100	117	117	118	119

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 16. --Tobacco-cotton farms (large), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	170	170	170	170	170
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	71	71	70	69	64
Other.....	do.	---	99	99	100	101	106
Crops harvested:							
Tobacco.....	do.	---	12.4	12.6	12.1	10.7	8.3
Cotton.....	do.	---	11.8	9.2	8.3	7.6	6.5
Corn.....	do.	---	28.1	31.0	30.3	29.0	27.5
Hay.....	do.	---	11.7	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.0
Other.....	do.	---	12.4	14.4	15.0	17.5	17.9
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Tobacco.....	Pound	---	1,257	1,348	1,560	1,745	1,490
Cotton.....	do.	---	339	333	290	407	340
Corn.....	Bushel	---	31.8	20.9	33.0	42.7	34.0
Hay.....	Ton	---	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	5	5	5	5	5
Milk cows.....	do.	---	3	3	3	3	3
Chickens.....	do.	---	135	135	128	120	125
Mules.....	do.	---	4	3	3	2	2
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	18	18	18	24	24
Tractors on farm.....	do.	---	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	10,840	10,480	10,190	9,820	8,170
Operator and family.....	do.	---	3,120	3,010	2,930	2,830	2,390
Hired.....	do.	---	1,470	1,460	1,400	1,330	1,010
Cropper.....	do.	---	6,250	6,010	5,860	5,660	4,770
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	30,370	38,140	37,660	38,200	40,020
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	23,740	30,940	30,600	31,110	32,130
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	3,670	4,890	4,950	5,190	5,470
Livestock.....	do.	---	1,800	1,230	1,080	920	1,130
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	1,160	1,080	1,030	980	1,290
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	9,488	11,204	11,555	11,935	9,228
Tobacco.....	do.	---	7,038	9,017	9,744	9,411	6,590
Cotton.....	do.	---	1,460	1,256	867	1,096	790
Other crops.....	do.	---	364	379	434	924	877
Livestock and livestock products.....	do.	---	576	513	461	403	684
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	50	39	49	101	287
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	6,389	8,177	8,451	8,146	6,767
Feed purchased and other livestock products	do.	---	370	348	340	311	331
Crop expense.....	do.	---	1,393	2,012	2,007	1,861	1,587
Machinery.....	do.	---	1,430	1,918	1,961	2,000	1,795
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	---	323	548	700	405	299
Hired labor.....	do.	---	667	801	784	784	604
Cropper labor.....	do.	---	2,000	2,274	2,373	2,489	1,842
General farm and miscellaneous.....	do.	---	206	276	286	296	309
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	3,099	3,027	3,104	3,789	2,461
Perquisites for cropper and hired labor....	do.	---	1,188	1,121	1,049	1,058	1,098
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	---	1,988	1,949	1,840	1,856	1,925
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	15	-161	169	345	-268
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	9	-368	399	12	-241
Net farm income.....	do.	---	3,923	3,326	4,463	4,944	2,779
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,288	1,907	1,883	1,910	2,161
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	2,635	1,419	2,580	3,034	618
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,346	642	1,173	1,354	269
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	.84	.47	.88	1.07	.26
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	113	118	123	95
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	85	114	126	71
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	101	110	119	87
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	100	116	134	114
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	105	118	131	116
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	93	107	117	96
Operating expense per unit of production...	do.	---	100	126	109	102	123
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	127	111	105	131
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	107	107	107	106
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	115	109	106	108
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor <sup>3</sup>	do.	---	100	117	118	123	122

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes cropper labor.

TABLE 17. --Cotton farms, southern Piedmont: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	158	161	175	177	179	181
Cropland harvested.....	do.	66	61	61	58	55	52
Crops harvested:							
Cotton.....	do.	20.8	18.5	19.6	17.6	16.4	13.2
Corn.....	do.	22.2	17.1	16.8	15.6	14.7	14.2
Small grains.....	do.	9.0	11.7	15.7	15.4	15.3	15.6
Hay.....	do.	9.4	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.1	10.0
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Cotton.....	Pound	255	285	263	426	288	314
Corn.....	Bushel	11.9	18.2	11.7	26.2	20.8	22.8
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	3.5	3.7	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6
Milk cows.....	do.	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Chickens.....	do.	39	44	52	50	48	50
Horses and mules.....	do.	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Pigs raised.....	do.	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.0
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.13	.33	.67	.72	.75	.77
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,260	4,450	4,310	4,560	3,890	3,570
Operator and family.....	do.	2,940	2,900	2,570	2,600	2,460	2,360
Hired.....	do.	670	480	380	560	340	280
Cropper.....	do.	1,650	1,070	1,360	1,400	1,090	930
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	4,700	11,290	15,160	15,510	16,290	17,820
Land and buildings.....	do.	3,610	8,910	12,440	12,810	13,540	14,870
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	290	910	1,570	1,610	1,710	1,840
Livestock.....	do.	590	900	710	600	630	670
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	210	570	440	490	410	440
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,025	2,827	3,278	4,336	3,237	3,287
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	623	1,815	1,982	2,773	1,675	1,440
Other crops.....	do.	108	569	714	946	929	982
Cattle.....	do.	24	90	170	173	178	194
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	81	277	292	291	305	351
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	189	76	120	153	150	320
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	819	1,906	2,531	2,758	2,362	2,228
Feed purchased.....	do.	52	113	125	116	111	112
Livestock expense.....	do.	67	79	54	45	43	45
Fertilizer.....	do.	208	453	492	444	405	358
Poison.....	do.	10	24	88	53	55	52
Other crop expense.....	do.	24	52	96	97	87	89
Ginning.....	do.	37	81	89	135	92	79
Machinery.....	do.	155	399	785	783	814	788
Machine work hired.....	do.	19	91	73	70	68	69
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	46	131	132	125	130	130
Labor, hired and cropper.....	do.	147	408	499	788	451	394
Taxes.....	do.	42	52	66	70	74	78
Other.....	do.	12	23	32	32	32	34
Net cash farm income.....	do.	206	921	747	1,578	875	1,059
Perquisites for cropper and hired labor.....	do.	88	171	173	139	127	113
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	340	805	858	791	802	806
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	17	-51	-26	57	-5	-15
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	20	61	32	10	25	-3
Net farm income.....	do.	495	1,565	1,438	2,297	1,570	1,734
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	188	479	758	776	814	962
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	307	1,086	680	1,521	756	772
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	307	554	308	691	338	336
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.10	.37	.26	.58	.31	.33
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	39	100	115	145	113	114
Net farm income.....	do.	32	100	92	147	100	111
Net farm production.....	do.	92	100	110	147	116	111
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	83	100	90	140	109	113
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	78	100	113	144	132	139
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	94	100	96	128	109	112
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	49	100	121	97	106	104
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	44	100	119	94	111	115
Power and machinery; January 1.....	do.	54	100	138	140	141	143
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	37	100	104	98	95	94
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor <sup>3</sup>	do.	48	100	108	117	111	114

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.   <sup>2</sup> Revised.   <sup>3</sup> Includes cropper labor.



TABLE 18. --Cotton farms, Black Prairie, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	140	157	174	177	180	183
Cropland harvested.....	do.	94	102	110	111	97	104
Crops harvested:							
Cotton.....	do.	46.6	66.4	55.1	48.7	44.6	42.1
Corn.....	do.	27.0	20.9	22.6	24.8	21.5	20.6
Oats.....	do.	9.4	5.6	11.4	10.9	8.7	11.6
Grain sorghum.....	do.	1.7	2.5	8.5	11.8	10.7	15.7
Hay and forage.....	do.	9.5	7.1	12.4	14.9	11.2	14.1
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Cotton.....	Pound	165	179	139	223	131	177
Corn.....	Bushel	20.8	20.8	18.2	28.3	15.1	24.4
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	6.4	10.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	12.1
Milk cows.....	do.	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Beef cows.....	do.	.4	2.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.6
Chickens.....	do.	76	72	62	63	63	60
Pigs raised.....	do.	5.3	5.1	5.5	6.9	6.2	5.7
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.34	.94	1.26	1.33	1.37	1.38
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,750	5,070	3,670	3,890	3,210	3,260
Operator and family.....	do.	2,970	2,710	2,270	2,280	2,280	2,260
Hired.....	do.	1,780	2,360	1,400	1,610	930	1,000
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	8,870	17,210	25,400	26,770	29,080	29,340
Land and buildings.....	do.	7,290	13,540	20,830	22,200	24,440	24,550
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	680	1,870	2,950	2,970	3,060	3,260
Livestock.....	do.	620	1,210	1,080	1,020	1,090	950
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	280	590	540	580	490	580
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,609	5,540	4,595	5,796	3,621	4,712
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	916	4,189	2,891	3,733	1,958	2,365
Other crops.....	do.	160	438	784	1,152	542	1,194
Cattle.....	do.	54	308	334	315	394	387
Dairy products.....	do.	62	129	89	78	75	78
Hogs.....	do.	40	150	164	167	159	170
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	93	242	223	243	263	227
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	284	84	110	108	230	291
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	942	3,120	3,269	3,734	3,085	3,222
Feed purchased.....	do.	42	193	186	171	174	163
Livestock expense.....	do.	32	40	43	42	48	49
Poison.....	do.	---	68	26	59	21	76
Other crop expense.....	do.	33	164	222	240	228	255
Ginning.....	do.	89	246	238	319	184	235
Machinery.....	do.	374	921	1,250	1,263	1,367	1,230
Machine work hired.....	do.	26	121	245	360	198	308
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	61	127	176	109	154	135
Labor hired.....	do.	207	1,125	734	1,009	537	592
Taxes.....	do.	63	85	107	111	117	123
Other.....	do.	15	30	42	51	57	56
Net cash farm income.....	do.	667	2,420	1,326	2,062	536	1,490
Value of perquisites.....	do.	250	608	527	551	536	594
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	8	-44	-75	46	-175	6
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	94	106	-10	-87	6	-190
Net farm income.....	do.	1,019	3,090	1,768	2,572	903	1,900
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	355	688	1,016	1,071	1,163	1,496
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	664	2,402	756	1,501	-260	404
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	664	1,227	342	682	-116	176
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.22	.89	.33	.66	-.11	.18
Index number (1947-49 = 100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	31	100	83	105	65	87
Net farm income.....	do.	33	100	57	83	29	61
Net farm production.....	do.	76	100	83	119	69	96
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	94	100	80	125	72	102
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	81	100	114	155	108	149
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	96	100	85	110	75	98
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	38	100	131	107	147	118
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	44	100	130	102	156	128
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	61	100	127	126	123	124
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	35	100	99	88	88	85
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor....	do.	46	100	109	108	112	112

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup>Revised.

TABLE 19. --Cotton farms (nonirrigated), High Plains, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	258	309	359	370	381	392
Cropland harvested.....	do.	192	232	262	256	241	287
Crops harvested:							
Cotton.....	do.	85.5	139.4	122.0	102.2	97.0	110.7
Grain sorghum.....	do.	59.2	82.0	130.8	144.2	136.8	169.1
Forage.....	do.	47.4	10.8	9.0	9.3	7.3	7.5
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Cotton.....	Pound	200	191	154	139	134	249
Grain sorghum.....	Bushel	18.3	15.7	11.4	12.8	11.5	19.0
Forage.....	Ton	1.4	1.4	.9	.9	.6	2.0
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	9.3	7.5	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.4
Milk cows.....	do.	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
Beef cows.....	do.	.9	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3
Chickens.....	do.	114	89	55	56	51	48
Pigs raised.....	do.	5.1	4.9	3.8	4.6	4.3	3.9
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.77	1.29	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.92
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,310	4,580	3,580	3,260	3,350	3,350
Operator and family.....	do.	2,270	2,000	2,120	2,200	2,170	2,240
Hired.....	do.	2,040	2,580	1,460	1,060	1,180	1,110
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	12,100	28,870	39,670	40,380	41,150	41,510
Land and buildings.....	do.	9,570	24,120	31,950	32,930	33,530	33,710
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,470	3,080	6,840	6,500	6,810	7,030
Livestock.....	do.	620	930	550	500	470	400
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	440	740	330	450	340	370
Total cash receipts.....	do.	3,265	11,404	8,820	6,764	6,892	12,223
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	1,861	8,863	6,698	4,673	4,522	8,855
Other crops.....	do.	436	1,456	1,463	1,403	1,505	2,596
Cattle.....	do.	98	256	156	168	162	150
Dairy products.....	do.	87	126	37	23	0	0
Hogs.....	do.	43	254	73	118	103	110
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	177	356	229	261	237	200
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	563	93	164	118	363	312
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,961	5,719	4,545	4,856	4,542	5,610
Feed purchased.....	do.	71	315	223	205	179	158
Livestock expense.....	do.	35	51	50	50	48	46
Poison.....	do.	---	22	40	46	15	26
Other crop expense.....	do.	34	111	101	137	162	305
Ginning.....	do.	247	738	548	429	389	824
Machinery.....	do.	872	1,792	1,958	2,589	2,333	2,737
Machine work hired.....	do.	70	289	291	301	274	435
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	54	107	67	117	85	116
Labor hired.....	do.	476	2,113	996	701	762	652
Taxes.....	do.	83	145	230	241	254	268
Other.....	do.	19	36	41	40	41	43
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,304	5,685	4,275	1,908	2,350	6,613
Value of perquisites.....	do.	232	594	605	629	624	639
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-6	-112	70	-48	-138	56
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	145	244	-451	55	-310	-202
Net farm income.....	do.	1,675	6,411	4,499	2,544	2,526	7,106
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	484	1,155	1,587	1,615	1,646	2,117
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,191	5,256	2,912	929	880	4,989
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,191	2,705	1,318	421	393	2,169
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.52	2.63	1.37	.42	.41	2.23
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	29	100	80	62	62	109
Net farm income.....	do.	26	100	70	40	39	111
Net farm production.....	do.	75	100	76	68	61	122
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	106	100	79	74	70	129
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	82	100	100	98	86	173
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	93	100	82	76	69	124
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	44	100	116	125	141	85
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	44	100	124	137	156	92
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	78	100	168	160	161	155
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	33	100	102	87	96	86
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.	do.	47	100	103	109	109	112

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.    <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 20. --Cotton farms (irrigated), High Plains, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	271	315	324	333	342
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	237	267	274	270	288
Crops harvested:							
Cotton.....	do.	---	155.3	131.0	132.0	132.5	141.2
Grain sorghum.....	do.	---	70.9	131.7	136.5	133.0	139.1
Forage.....	do.	---	10.4	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Cotton.....	Pound	---	338	457	396	478	425
Grain sorghum.....	Bushel	---	20.2	28.4	26.3	28.7	34.5
Forage.....	Ton	---	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.0
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	7.6	5.8	7.6	7.5	7.4
Milk cows.....	do.	---	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
Chickens.....	do.	---	92	55	56	51	48
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	18.1	8.8	11.1	13.6	12.4
Tractors on farm.....	do.	---	1.55	2.10	2.20	2.28	2.35
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	6,930	7,800	8,210	8,340	6,110
Operator and family.....	do.	---	2,250	2,340	2,380	2,400	2,440
Hired.....	do.	---	4,680	5,460	5,830	5,940	3,670
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	47,290	86,610	86,910	88,510	88,240
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	38,640	72,620	72,850	73,920	73,190
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	6,460	12,730	12,670	13,310	13,660
Livestock.....	do.	---	1,130	660	720	710	670
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	1,060	600	670	570	720
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	20,341	26,006	20,886	26,997	24,243
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	---	17,179	21,486	17,324	22,219	19,262
Other crops.....	do.	---	1,400	3,944	2,696	3,786	3,827
Cattle.....	do.	---	259	5	188	174	222
Dairy products.....	do.	---	195	6	9	1	0
Hogs.....	do.	---	851	251	289	374	387
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	---	353	218	248	225	189
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	104	96	132	218	356
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	10,651	14,698	15,391	15,328	13,137
Feed purchased.....	do.	---	345	235	227	207	188
Livestock expense.....	do.	---	52	53	54	52	51
Poison.....	do.	---	34	69	95	135	251
Irrigation expense.....	do.	---	1,461	3,793	4,038	3,698	3,013
Other crop expense.....	do.	---	186	247	490	511	624
Ginning.....	do.	---	1,434	1,748	1,579	1,894	1,794
Machinery purchased.....	do.	---	1,200	1,518	1,492	1,050	1,286
Other machinery expense.....	do.	---	1,331	2,419	2,569	2,841	2,818
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	---	190	263	254	256	226
Labor hired.....	do.	---	4,196	4,018	4,242	4,316	2,498
Taxes.....	do.	---	180	283	300	316	333
Other.....	do.	---	42	52	51	52	55
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	9,690	11,308	5,495	11,669	11,106
Value of perquisites.....	do.	---	797	846	844	877	891
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	-180	121	39	-52	60
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	454	649	661	100	-56
Net farm income.....	do.	---	10,761	12,924	7,039	12,594	12,001
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,892	3,464	3,476	3,540	4,500
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	8,869	9,460	3,563	9,054	7,501
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	4,548	4,281	1,620	4,042	3,261
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	3.94	4.04	1.50	3.77	3.07
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	129	104	133	120
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	120	65	117	112
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	123	111	131	132
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	135	118	141	131
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	110	95	110	150
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	93	83	95	111
Operating expense per unit of production..	do.	---	100	111	128	113	97
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	112	130	114	107
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	160	161	162	156
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	104	92	100	89
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	do.	---	100	100	103	103	107

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup>Revised.



TABLE 21. --Cotton farms (small), Delta: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	53	56	57	57	58
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	32	33	33	33	34
Crops harvested:							
Cotton.....	do.	---	19	15	14	12	11
Corn.....	do.	---	8	8	8	7	6
Soybeans.....	do.	---	2	7	9	11	10
Oats.....	do.	---	0	0	0	0	4
Hay.....	do.	---	3	3	2	3	3
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Cotton.....	Pound	---	353	392	540	513	423
Corn.....	Bushel	---	20.6	17.5	34.5	29.6	30.7
Soybeans.....	do.	---	15.1	15.2	20.5	17.5	22.6
Hay.....	Ton	---	1.0	.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	2.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2
Milk cows.....	do.	---	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chickens.....	do.	---	36	33	35	34	35
Mules.....	do.	---	2.1	1.1	1.0	.9	.8
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	6.3	5.7	6.0	6.9	6.5
Tractors on farm.....	do.	---	.28	.70	.77	.83	.86
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	3,750	2,930	3,070	2,800	2,850
Operator and family.....	do.	---	2,750	2,520	2,450	2,330	2,400
Hired.....	do.	---	1,000	410	620	470	450
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	6,200	9,600	10,150	11,460	12,450
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	4,460	6,750	7,190	8,280	8,930
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	890	2,260	2,390	2,600	2,880
Livestock.....	do.	---	540	380	350	380	410
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	310	210	220	200	230
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	2,778	2,892	3,546	3,201	2,695
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	---	2,404	2,347	2,803	2,403	1,742
Other crops.....	do.	---	67	257	449	462	468
Cattle and hogs.....	do.	---	221	235	210	232	296
Dairy products.....	do.	---	0	0	5	14	17
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	---	71	39	67	68	74
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	15	14	12	22	98
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	1,486	1,939	2,150	2,104	2,011
Feed purchased.....	do.	---	104	127	93	89	88
Livestock expense.....	do.	---	39	27	27	28	29
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	---	77	170	158	151	139
Poison.....	do.	---	11	35	44	78	95
Other crop expense.....	do.	---	83	120	123	110	108
Ginning.....	do.	---	139	167	209	192	142
Machinery.....	do.	---	426	834	857	901	876
Machine work hired.....	do.	---	35	128	195	187	176
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	---	54	63	65	67	69
Labor hired.....	do.	---	450	183	291	209	194
Taxes.....	do.	---	31	41	45	48	51
Other.....	do.	---	37	44	43	44	44
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	1,292	953	1,396	1,097	684
Value of perquisites.....	do.	---	510	489	483	506	519
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	-18	18	45	1	-38
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	139	121	109	110	40
Net farm income.....	do.	---	1,923	1,581	2,033	1,714	1,205
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	248	384	406	481	622
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,675	1,197	1,627	1,233	583
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	851	542	740	550	253
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	.61	.48	.66	.53	.24
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	104	125	113	97
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	82	106	89	63
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	98	130	117	99
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	106	153	143	124
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	125	159	156	129
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	89	106	98	84
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	---	100	135	117	127	147
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	125	104	116	144
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	210	221	229	240
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	106	97	96	94
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.	do.	---	100	109	107	106	107

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.    <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 22. --Cotton farms, (large-scale), Delta: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	620	605	609	625	599
Crops harvested:							
Cotton.....	do.	---	359	246	225	212	190
Corn.....	do.	---	101	86	78	76	70
Oats.....	do.	---	54	76	88	79	118
Soybeans.....	do.	---	37	153	166	205	164
Hay.....	do.	---	69	44	52	53	57
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Cotton.....	Pound	---	420	420	595	535	452
Corn.....	Bushel	---	23.3	21.4	41.9	36.1	38.8
Oats.....	do.	---	31.5	50.1	37.8	52.3	37.6
Soybeans.....	do.	---	17.5	13.5	20.5	17.6	22.5
Hay.....	Ton	---	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	60.5	103.7	113.8	122.6	126.2
Milk cows.....	do.	---	9.2	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9
Chickens.....	do.	---	269	178	183	147	152
Mules.....	do.	---	18.8	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.5
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	73.4	56.1	62.2	62.3	62.5
Tractors on farm.....	do.	---	4.07	6.40	6.60	6.80	6.90
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	59,360	33,020	34,810	30,120	35,090
Operator and family.....	do.	---	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Hired.....	do.	---	29,990	17,030	18,460	16,190	20,080
Cropper.....	do.	---	26,170	12,790	13,150	10,730	11,810
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	110,310	148,270	153,090	181,690	193,370
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	84,570	113,000	117,100	143,500	152,000
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	13,680	25,950	26,540	28,250	30,420
Livestock.....	do.	---	7,470	6,360	6,330	7,440	7,970
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	4,590	2,960	3,120	2,500	2,980
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	63,655	53,891	66,369	59,355	51,325
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	---	55,215	41,214	50,736	42,737	31,568
Other crops.....	do.	---	4,168	8,846	11,124	11,720	11,669
Cattle and hogs.....	dc.	---	3,693	3,441	4,029	4,363	6,191
Dairy products.....	do.	---	49	0	4	17	23
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	---	242	200	274	143	166
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	288	190	202	375	1,708
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	44,652	38,959	42,766	41,197	39,857
Feed purchased.....	do.	---	994	1,350	1,026	942	975
Livestock expense.....	do.	---	256	305	328	341	363
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	---	2,840	3,339	3,406	3,269	3,177
Poison.....	do.	---	601	681	1,209	1,235	1,082
Other crop expense.....	do.	---	1,758	2,350	2,504	2,853	2,402
Ginning.....	do.	---	3,144	2,872	3,722	4,503	3,410
Machinery.....	do.	---	7,575	10,320	10,651	10,573	10,595
Machine work hired.....	do.	---	294	728	1,006	1,051	922
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	---	1,093	1,270	1,322	1,383	1,399
Labor, hired and cropper.....	do.	---	25,006	14,470	16,296	13,686	14,218
Taxes.....	do.	---	880	1,028	1,056	1,115	1,158
Other.....	do.	---	211	246	240	246	256
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	19,003	14,932	23,603	18,158	11,368
Perquisites for cropper and hired labor.....	do.	---	2,558	1,111	947	915	915
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	---	3,441	2,211	2,067	2,075	2,120
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	-410	585	736	248	-318
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	989	326	462	198	32
Net farm income.....	do.	---	20,465	16,943	25,921	19,764	12,287
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	4,412	5,931	6,123	7,631	9,668
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	16,053	11,012	19,798	12,133	2,619
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	4,486	4,983	8,999	5,416	1,139
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	85	104	92	80
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	83	127	97	60
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	80	107	96	82
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	99	141	128	113
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	143	183	189	139
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	101	121	114	103
Operating expense per unit of production.....	do.	---	100	104	86	92	104
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	111	90	101	119
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	151	153	156	158
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	105	96	95	92
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	---	100	110	108	109	113

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes cropper labor.

TABLE 23. --Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	122	134	137	139	140
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	54	60	59	58	56
Crops harvested:							
Cotton.....	do.	---	9.7	13.3	11.5	11.4	7.8
Corn.....	do.	---	19.2	22.9	24.2	23.3	24.1
Peanuts.....	do.	---	20.5	13.7	15.5	15.3	15.4
Peanut hay <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	17.0	9.9	9.9	8.4	6.3
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Cotton.....	Pound	---	235	327	419	345	330
Corn.....	Bushel	---	15.8	14.2	24.8	26.1	27.3
Peanuts.....	Pound	---	833	603	1,019	1,145	824
Peanut hay.....	Ton	---	.47	.69	.67	.72	.58
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	3.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4
Milk cows.....	do.	---	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Beef cows.....	do.	---	.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2
Chickens.....	do.	---	21	19	22	21	22
Mules.....	do.	---	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	.8
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	18.9	32.8	35.7	34.4	36.7
Tractors on farm.....	do.	---	.16	.65	.68	.73	.79
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	4,040	4,110	4,330	4,010	3,570
Operator and family.....	do.	---	3,400	3,400	3,420	3,390	3,340
Hired.....	do.	---	640	710	910	620	230
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	6,260	9,290	9,400	9,730	10,530
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	4,440	6,260	6,550	6,900	7,530
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	470	1,630	1,630	1,690	1,820
Livestock.....	do.	---	860	880	740	750	820
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	490	520	480	390	360
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	3,212	4,155	5,151	4,917	4,329
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	---	798	1,709	1,863	1,450	968
Peanuts.....	do.	---	1,649	874	1,719	1,814	1,221
Other crops.....	do.	---	123	155	370	492	568
Cattle.....	do.	---	71	187	187	220	228
Hogs.....	do.	---	479	1,087	838	791	1,009
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	---	67	107	115	113	115
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	25	36	59	37	220
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	1,599	2,265	2,493	2,495	2,379
Feed purchased.....	do.	---	86	125	113	101	100
Livestock expense.....	do.	---	33	23	21	22	22
Seed.....	do.	---	151	288	284	254	273
Fertilizer.....	do.	---	410	479	475	456	440
Poison.....	do.	---	31	32	24	51	58
Other crop expense.....	do.	---	5	7	7	6	6
Ginning.....	do.	---	35	92	102	92	60
Machinery.....	do.	---	343	662	734	878	989
Machine work hired.....	do.	---	157	96	172	185	142
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	---	93	110	122	126	134
Labor hired.....	do.	---	211	284	369	253	80
Taxes.....	do.	---	35	55	58	59	62
Other.....	do.	---	9	12	12	12	13
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	1,613	1,890	2,658	2,422	1,950
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	---	563	529	475	502	524
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	44	-131	67	-70	8
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	93	-57	-8	47	84
Net farm income.....	do.	---	2,314	2,231	3,192	2,901	2,566
Charge for capital <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	---	260	427	432	457	548
Return to operator and family labor <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	---	2,054	1,804	2,760	2,444	2,018
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	---	1,045	816	1,255	1,091	877
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	---	.60	.53	.81	.72	.60
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	119	149	140	127
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	96	138	125	111
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	109	152	150	129
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	95	145	145	124
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	107	142	151	146
Production per unit of input <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	---	100	92	120	119	109
Operating expense per unit of production... Total cost per unit of production <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	---	100	137	109	108	116
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	123	95	97	109
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	277	271	269	276
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	do.	---	100	105	99	93	96
				109	113	111	114

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Hay saved from peanuts picked and threshed. <sup>3</sup> Revised.



TABLE 24. --Wheat-small grain-livestock farms, northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	497	621	680	690	695	713
Cropland harvested.....	do.	271	402	413	443	436	410
Fallow and idle.....	do.	103	87	103	99	113	134
Failure.....	do.	20	8	25	6	6	25
Pasture and other land.....	do.	103	124	139	142	140	144
Crops harvested:							
Wheat.....	do.	139.2	217.3	166.9	165.1	173.4	148.1
Other small grains.....	do.	71.8	87.2	115.5	127.9	100.1	109.6
Flaxseed.....	do.	6.1	35.7	60.5	65.0	78.5	75.0
Hay.....	do.	43.0	50.1	56.2	57.4	61.7	60.7
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Wheat.....	Bushel	11.3	12.7	7.2	15.5	17.6	16.4
Flaxseed.....	do.	4.7	7.4	7.1	8.4	8.4	3.5
Hay.....	Ton	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	15.9	17.9	23.4	23.9	24.1	23.6
Milk cows.....	do.	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0
Beef cows.....	do.	1.3	3.2	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.9
Chickens.....	do.	64	64	57	57	55	57
Horses and mules.....	do.	5.5	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Pigs raised.....	do.	7.1	7.2	11.7	13.4	7.1	6.9
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.77	1.57	2.08	2.11	2.13	2.12
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,400	3,280	3,310	3,300	2,930	2,910
Operator and family.....	do.	2,400	2,330	2,670	2,660	2,480	2,470
Hired.....	do.	1,000	950	640	640	450	440
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	11,610	31,090	42,790	41,550	44,140	48,430
Land and buildings.....	do.	8,190	17,050	25,130	25,150	25,510	28,660
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,660	5,430	9,150	9,060	9,560	9,810
Livestock.....	do.	1,020	2,610	2,720	2,760	2,450	2,510
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	740	6,000	5,790	4,580	6,620	7,450
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,813	10,265	7,805	8,304	11,194	10,415
Wheat.....	do.	834	5,385	3,130	3,522	5,271	5,309
Other crops.....	do.	131	2,721	2,563	2,677	3,755	2,562
Livestock.....	do.	279	1,286	1,320	1,336	1,188	1,441
Butterfat.....	do.	231	575	520	528	531	540
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	59	223	178	178	180	157
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	279	75	94	63	269	406
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,614	5,104	5,181	5,536	5,344	5,531
Feed purchased.....	do.	62	44	59	54	52	52
Livestock expense.....	do.	24	62	72	67	65	47
Crop expense.....	do.	63	176	217	293	302	307
Machinery.....	do.	986	3,287	3,431	3,663	3,570	3,774
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	52	279	231	400	347	315
Labor hired.....	do.	261	868	611	472	405	414
Taxes.....	do.	161	367	513	538	548	562
Other.....	do.	5	21	47	49	55	60
Net cash farm income.....	do.	199	5,161	2,624	2,768	5,850	4,884
Value of perquisites.....	do.	271	585	565	584	590	623
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	306	-49	-1,040	2,505	383	-1,887
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	96	626	-16	233	107	156
Net farm income.....	do.	872	6,323	2,133	6,090	6,930	3,776
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	464	1,244	1,712	1,662	1,854	2,421
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	408	5,079	421	4,428	5,076	1,355
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	408	2,595	190	2,013	2,266	589
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.17	2.18	.16	1.66	2.05	.55
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	22	100	68	105	113	85
Net farm income.....	do.	14	100	34	96	110	60
Net farm production.....	do.	58	100	87	140	146	103
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	81	100	72	123	133	105
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	57	100	87	140	163	116
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	75	100	82	129	138	99
Operating expense per unit of production...	do.	59	100	129	82	78	113
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	58	100	134	84	79	122
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	51	100	136	132	135	130
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	33	100	81	76	76	78
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	do.	49	100	115	113	116	123

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 25.--Wheat-corn-livestock farms, northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	427	460	476	480	487	502
Cropland harvested.....	do.	244	306	320	328	318	349
Fallow.....	do.	39	30	26	14	15	16
Failure.....	do.	28	10	8	10	26	4
Crops harvested:							
Wheat.....	do.	65.3	83.0	61.3	55.4	49.5	54.3
Other small grains.....	do.	72.9	100.5	100.8	110.9	93.6	113.5
Corn.....	do.	38.1	49.4	48.9	51.8	52.3	54.7
Flaxseed.....	do.	6.5	22.2	38.0	31.8	36.4	36.6
Hay.....	do.	60.9	50.7	71.2	77.6	86.2	90.3
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Wheat.....	Bushel	10.4	12.1	9.3	11.9	12.9	19.4
Corn.....	do.	17.8	23.6	26.5	24.1	32.1	34.9
Flaxseed.....	do.	7.3	8.8	6.2	6.8	7.6	5.7
Hay.....	Ton	.9	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	18.0	27.4	42.3	44.0	46.6	46.4
Milk cows.....	do.	7.2	6.5	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5
Beef cows.....	do.	1.7	5.6	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.4
Chickens.....	do.	76	110	110	114	110	114
All sheep.....	do.	15	9	10	13	12	14
Pigs raised.....	do.	25	33	33	36	29	28
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.75	1.41	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,740	3,900	3,910	3,980	3,850	3,890
Operator and family.....	do.	3,150	3,210	3,430	3,500	3,390	3,430
Hired.....	do.	590	690	480	480	460	460
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	11,900	30,600	41,480	42,010	42,120	46,590
Land and buildings.....	do.	8,680	17,130	23,400	23,760	24,670	27,220
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,210	4,500	8,420	8,460	8,720	9,110
Livestock.....	do.	1,300	4,390	4,920	5,070	4,640	5,020
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	710	4,580	4,740	4,720	4,090	5,240
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,874	9,108	7,056	6,649	6,643	7,877
Wheat.....	do.	335	1,952	1,154	1,177	1,152	1,290
Flaxseed.....	do.	58	858	693	559	540	759
Other crops.....	do.	208	2,132	1,437	1,215	1,038	1,507
Livestock.....	do.	655	3,198	2,849	2,777	2,726	2,995
Butterfat.....	do.	213	440	472	456	505	573
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	98	465	383	411	413	382
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	307	.63	68	54	269	371
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,431	4,336	4,506	4,573	4,551	4,962
Feed purchased.....	do.	201	204	237	218	219	188
Livestock expense.....	do.	60	171	208	211	219	219
Crop expense.....	do.	60	223	298	368	320	362
Machinery purchased.....	do.	288	1,394	1,217	1,134	1,145	1,253
Other machinery expense.....	do.	434	1,053	1,348	1,427	1,473	1,619
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	67	395	276	282	239	315
Labor hired.....	do.	118	514	381	377	366	381
Taxes.....	do.	195	350	503	516	530	584
Other.....	do.	8	32	38	40	40	41
Net cash farm income.....	do.	443	4,772	2,550	2,076	2,092	2,915
Value of perquisites.....	do.	314	662	588	576	577	649
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	312	-226	276	-4	790	1,579
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	58	764	-17	-101	-181	-77
Net farm income.....	do.	1,127	5,972	3,397	2,547	3,278	5,066
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	476	1,224	1,659	1,680	1,685	2,283
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	651	4,748	1,738	867	1,593	2,783
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	651	2,421	786	394	711	1,210
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.21	1.48	.51	.25	.47	.81
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	26	100	83	76	84	106
Net farm income.....	do.	19	100	57	43	55	85
Net farm production.....	do.	66	100	101	104	109	137
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	80	100	95	94	99	139
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	69	100	101	102	110	137
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	84	100	94	93	97	119
Operating expense per unit of production..	do.	60	100	121	123	119	101
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	53	100	119	119	114	102
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	44	100	150	148	142	143
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	35	100	80	72	72	75
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	do.	61	100	117	116	114	120

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 26. --Wheat-roughage-livestock farms, northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	562	687	760	770	785	800
Cropland harvested.....	do.	208	368	407	413	392	423
Fallow and idle.....	do.	115	49	69	70	73	80
Failure.....	do.	55	11	7	6	37	9
Pasture and other land.....	do.	184	259	277	281	283	288
Crops harvested:							
Wheat.....	do.	114.6	192.6	137.2	128.7	114.2	118.4
Other small grains.....	do.	37.8	68.0	80.0	96.8	80.4	97.8
Flaxseed.....	do.	4.6	18.5	55.5	48.5	52.4	51.7
Hay.....	do.	42.2	76.6	99.5	98.3	106.6	113.2
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Wheat.....	Bushel	9.3	11.3	9.2	15.0	13.1	16.8
Flaxseed.....	do.	3.3	7.5	5.8	7.4	7.2	4.3
Hay.....	Ton	.8	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	11.7	28.6	39.8	42.0	43.5	42.2
Milk cows.....	do.	5.0	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1
Beef cows.....	do.	1.2	6.6	11.1	12.4	13.5	13.8
Chickens.....	do.	49	65	62	63	60	63
Horses and mules.....	do.	4.9	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Pigs raised.....	do.	7.4	13.9	15.6	17.4	11.9	11.0
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.72	1.33	1.87	1.90	1.95	1.97
Total labor used.....	Hour	2,550	3,170	3,440	3,530	3,420	3,620
Operator and family.....	do.	2,120	2,710	3,210	3,300	3,200	3,400
Hired.....	do.	430	460	230	230	220	220
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	8,690	27,630	39,230	39,530	40,690	43,030
Land and buildings.....	do.	6,420	14,710	21,700	22,250	23,160	25,300
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,060	4,030	7,730	7,800	8,110	8,470
Livestock.....	do.	800	3,990	4,290	4,520	4,100	4,230
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	410	4,900	5,510	4,960	5,320	5,030
Total cash receipts.....	do.	1,188	8,396	7,520	7,804	8,442	8,276
Wheat.....	do.	444	4,306	3,268	3,223	3,337	3,075
Other crops.....	do.	47	1,205	1,566	1,661	1,967	1,563
Livestock.....	do.	210	2,010	1,863	2,108	2,099	2,371
Butterfat.....	do.	113	562	529	522	549	523
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	56	237	207	219	212	193
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	318	76	87	71	278	551
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,306	4,363	4,920	5,485	5,493	5,606
Feed purchased.....	do.	128	150	169	167	162	163
Livestock expense.....	do.	19	84	101	95	116	87
Crop expense.....	do.	115	316	462	510	496	468
Machinery.....	do.	729	2,680	3,199	3,611	3,567	3,735
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	41	357	256	300	385	360
Labor hired.....	do.	113	421	223	221	201	210
Taxes.....	do.	155	338	474	489	522	536
Other.....	do.	6	17	36	42	44	47
Net cash farm income.....	do.	-118	4,033	2,600	2,319	2,949	2,670
Value of perquisites.....	do.	222	553	547	545	537	569
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	367	39	-374	1,013	-879	1,047
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	62	745	40	382	292	118
Net farm income.....	do.	533	5,370	2,813	4,259	2,899	4,404
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	348	1,105	1,569	1,581	1,709	2,152
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	185	4,265	1,244	2,678	1,190	2,252
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	185	2,178	563	1,217	531	979
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.09	1.57	.39	.81	.37	.66
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	20	100	86	104	90	110
Net farm income.....	do.	10	100	52	79	54	82
Net farm production.....	do.	43	100	104	134	114	129
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	65	100	91	121	99	120
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	52	100	96	120	105	113
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	66	100	89	110	94	103
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	92	100	125	102	121	114
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	78	100	123	98	114	113
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	45	100	154	153	155	151
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	33	100	82	77	75	78
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	do.	51	100	113	113	114	119

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.



TABLE 27. --Winter wheat farms, southern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	586	661	690	714	720	726
Cropland harvested.....	do.	262	350	373	321	284	290
Crops harvested:							
Wheat.....	do.	214.5	300.1	255.6	203.1	197.9	100.1
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	7.2	18.3	65.7	56.1	31.2	119.3
Sorghum for forage.....	do.	14.8	13.6	24.0	36.0	29.9	25.1
Hay.....	do.	3.1	4.4	6.5	7.7	8.1	9.5
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Wheat.....	Bushel	10.5	16.4	14.6	15.1	12.4	16.0
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	9.1	20.2	15.0	9.7	14.8	19.3
Hay.....	Ton	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.0
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	14.9	32.6	39.4	42.9	40.3	33.1
Milk cows.....	do.	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Beef cows.....	do.	4.4	10.6	15.0	16.7	14.9	12.5
Chickens.....	do.	93	103	75	69	67	70
Horses and mules.....	do.	2.7	1.3	.5	.4	.4	.3
Pigs raised.....	do.	8.3	6.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.7
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.11	1.43	1.67	1.73	1.78	1.79
Total labor used.....	Hour	2,720	2,990	2,620	2,460	2,380	2,340
Operator and family.....	do.	1,910	2,330	2,280	2,130	2,080	2,060
Hired.....	do.	810	660	340	330	300	280
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	19,460	55,960	70,360	75,410	76,540	78,360
Land and buildings.....	do.	16,400	42,300	55,200	59,260	61,920	63,890
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,820	5,230	8,230	8,490	8,900	9,400
Livestock.....	do.	820	3,810	3,510	3,710	3,270	3,050
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	420	4,620	3,420	3,950	2,450	2,020
Total cash receipts.....	do.	2,250	13,408	10,807	10,322	9,200	7,817
Wheat.....	do.	1,150	9,829	7,076	6,658	4,902	3,066
Other crops.....	do.	25	220	987	649	674	1,313
Cattle.....	do.	280	1,982	1,821	2,285	2,714	770
Hogs.....	do.	91	265	36	34	60	77
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	323	977	738	573	577	575
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	381	135	149	123	273	2,016
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,839	4,493	4,905	4,622	4,391	4,964
Feed purchased.....	do.	241	586	461	411	373	373
Livestock expense.....	do.	33	108	114	109	109	100
Crop expense.....	do.	69	261	419	416	385	480
Machinery purchased.....	do.	272	1,152	1,321	1,239	1,118	1,205
Other machinery expense.....	do.	684	1,282	1,502	1,424	1,397	1,414
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	158	205	176	80	85	474
Labor hired.....	do.	169	509	312	301	281	259
Taxes.....	do.	201	363	559	600	597	610
Other.....	do.	12	27	41	42	46	49
Net cash farm income.....	do.	411	8,915	5,902	5,700	4,809	2,853
Value of perquisites.....	do.	287	625	666	622	634	664
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	410	153	644	-1,237	-1,358	2,054
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	66	323	28	-171	-321	37
Net farm income.....	do.	1,174	10,016	7,240	4,914	3,764	5,608
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	778	2,238	2,814	3,016	3,062	3,918
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	396	7,778	4,426	1,898	702	1,690
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	396	3,998	2,003	863	313	735
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.21	3.34	1.94	.89	.34	.82
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	21	100	85	68	60	74
Net farm income.....	do.	12	100	72	49	38	56
Net farm production.....	do.	48	100	92	76	70	66
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	53	100	88	81	58	69
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	52	100	106	93	89	86
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	61	100	92	79	73	69
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	90	100	121	142	152	166
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	76	100	123	147	159	185
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	57	100	124	126	126	126
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	37	100	95	92	86	88
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.	do.	52	100	117	118	118	121

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.    <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 28. --Wheat-grain sorghum farms, southern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	598	685	714	720	726	732
Cropland harvested.....	do.	288	409	388	326	256	354
Crops harvested:							
Wheat.....	do.	190	311	175	74	126	69
Barley.....	do.	14	6	6	2	3	6
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	55	65	172	203	62	225
Sorghum for forage.....	do.	26	24	30	39	21	23
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Wheat.....	Bushel	9.2	15.3	8.5	9.1	11.0	10.1
Barley.....	do.	14.2	17.8	12.0	14.0	20.5	18.7
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	11.5	22.7	13.9	13.0	15.9	17.8
Sorghum for forage.....	Ton	1.0	1.2	.5	.6	.6	1.7
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	16.4	25.0	33.1	32.0	33.8	23.4
Milk cows.....	do.	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.3
Beef cows.....	do.	3.0	7.0	12.0	11.5	11.9	8.4
Chickens.....	do.	92	96	60	57	57	60
Horses and mules.....	do.	1.8	1.2	.8	.7	.7	.6
Pigs raised.....	do.	5.5	6.7	3.5	4.6	5.4	5.2
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.24	1.50	1.86	1.90	1.87	1.85
Total labor used.....	Hour	2,950	3,850	3,040	2,890	2,850	2,970
Operator and family.....	do.	2,500	3,090	2,720	2,610	2,650	2,750
Hired.....	do.	450	760	320	280	200	220
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	17,370	56,730	76,320	77,520	76,180	75,260
Land and buildings.....	do.	14,220	43,610	63,550	64,080	63,160	63,680
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,820	4,950	7,430	7,750	8,130	8,110
Livestock.....	do.	780	3,060	3,030	2,920	2,880	2,080
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	550	5,110	2,310	2,770	2,010	1,390
Total cash receipts.....	do.	2,197	12,697	6,952	5,502	7,654	7,693
Wheat.....	do.	887	8,955	2,530	1,678	2,240	1,534
Other crops.....	do.	157	1,178	2,035	1,810	1,585	2,280
Cattle.....	do.	230	1,462	1,649	1,251	2,531	1,141
Hogs.....	do.	52	245	73	83	134	148
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	252	765	536	540	555	474
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	619	92	129	140	609	2,116
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,691	4,400	4,600	4,110	3,026	3,396
Feed purchased.....	do.	138	212	167	158	167	155
Livestock expense.....	do.	31	85	88	85	88	66
Crop expense.....	do.	111	428	415	466	290	269
Machinery purchased.....	do.	222	1,024	1,200	1,149	501	572
Other machinery expense.....	do.	686	1,465	1,336	1,197	1,021	1,347
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	168	133	393	109	61	64
Labor hired.....	do.	99	557	269	235	172	198
Taxes.....	do.	167	376	586	564	579	567
Other.....	do.	69	120	146	147	147	158
Net cash farm income.....	do.	506	8,297	2,352	1,392	4,628	4,297
Value of perquisites.....	do.	235	521	568	543	531	565
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	288	432	92	-171	-2,071	1,331
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	63	183	302	-117	-756	-679
Net farm income.....	do.	1,092	9,433	3,314	1,647	2,332	5,514
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	695	2,269	3,053	3,101	3,047	3,763
Return to operator and family <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	397	7,164	261	-1,454	-715	1,751
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	397	3,684	118	-661	-319	761
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.16	2.32	.10	-.56	-.27	.64
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	20	100	56	43	45	70
Net farm income.....	do.	11	100	35	17	25	58
Net farm production.....	do.	39	100	59	49	54	63
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	51	100	45	31	45	51
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	51	100	75	66	73	82
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	55	100	67	58	65	74
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	92	100	163	189	158	148
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	78	100	176	205	184	180
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	62	100	119	122	123	114
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	37	100	92	83	84	85
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor....	do.	53	100	118	120	118	122

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE 29. --Wheat-pea farms, Washington and Idaho: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	416	481	524	536	549	550
Cropland harvested.....	do.	273	357	364	361	382	374
Other cropland.....	do.	115	88	121	135	126	135
Other land.....	do.	28	36	39	40	41	41
Crops harvested:							
Wheat.....	do.	145	191	173	166	170	177
Oats and barley.....	do.	35	35	99	81	76	104
Peas.....	do.	71	115	74	94	113	73
Hay.....	do.	22	16	18	20	23	21
Crop yields per harvested acre:							
Wheat.....	Bushel	30.3	28.0	46.7	38.5	39.7	48.2
Barley.....	do.	35.6	31.4	43.4	31.3	42.4	44.6
Peas.....	Cwt.	12.2	11.6	13.5	8.4	13.9	13.0
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	14.3	10.1	14.1	14.6	15.5	15.0
Milk cows.....	do.	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chickens.....	do.	97	70	50	47	46	48
Pigs raised.....	do.	29	12	9	15	15	17
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.89	1.70	1.97	1.91	2.00	2.05
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,890	3,150	3,300	3,320	3,350	3,370
Operator and family.....	do.	2,100	1,990	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,350
Hired.....	do.	1,790	1,160	1,000	1,020	1,050	1,020
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	34,090	103,270	139,720	151,840	156,230	161,100
Land and buildings.....	do.	27,490	84,160	115,850	127,130	132,860	134,200
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	3,640	8,720	13,340	13,920	15,120	16,760
Livestock.....	do.	1,040	1,720	1,770	1,780	1,500	1,630
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	1,920	8,670	8,760	9,010	6,750	8,510
Total cash receipts.....	do.	5,622	18,048	23,930	20,330	20,909	24,678
Wheat.....	do.	2,377	9,678	15,866	13,563	12,543	15,317
Peas.....	do.	1,564	5,438	3,575	2,612	4,275	4,066
Other crops.....	do.	373	1,134	2,954	2,434	2,272	2,907
Cattle.....	do.	150	544	632	602	773	795
Hogs.....	do.	364	533	304	424	424	570
Dairy products.....	do.	161	310	295	308	337	357
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	183	284	195	208	196	195
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	450	127	109	179	89	471
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	3,484	7,117	9,532	10,018	10,413	11,121
Feed purchased.....	do.	250	341	340	383	395	386
Livestock expense.....	do.	32	46	62	64	67	71
Crop expense.....	do.	457	526	1,720	1,677	1,578	1,873
Machinery purchased.....	do.	854	1,931	2,218	2,355	2,467	2,684
Other machinery expense.....	do.	888	1,862	2,737	2,571	2,921	3,042
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	123	636	274	570	473	490
Labor hired.....	do.	528	1,110	1,252	1,346	1,427	1,438
Taxes.....	do.	314	617	792	900	930	978
Other.....	do.	38	48	137	152	155	159
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,138	10,931	14,398	10,312	10,496	13,557
Value of perquisites.....	do.	315	886	918	954	983	1,012
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	173	-569	493	-1,863	1,355	286
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	138	616	239	586	529	511
Net farm income.....	do.	2,764	11,864	16,048	9,989	13,363	15,366
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,364	4,131	5,589	6,074	6,874	8,538
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,400	7,733	10,459	3,915	6,489	6,828
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,400	3,960	4,733	1,780	2,897	2,969
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.67	3.89	4.55	1.70	2.82	2.91
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	33	100	138	106	127	141
Net farm income.....	do.	23	100	135	84	113	130
Net farm production.....	do.	83	100	143	110	138	154
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	107	100	150	116	135	152
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	67	100	136	104	130	144
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	88	100	124	94	117	125
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	60	100	100	130	109	106
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	50	100	99	134	114	116
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	73	100	119	123	127	132
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	36	100	98	93	91	90
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	do.	51	100	120	122	126	129

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised.



TABLE 30. --Sheep ranches, northern Plains livestock area: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in ranch.....	Acre	4,721	5,119	6,232	6,240	6,189	6,272
Cropland harvested.....	do.	108	219	230	237	204	239
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	4,613	4,900	6,002	6,003	5,985	6,033
Crops harvested:							
Grains.....	do.	34.5	77.7	78.6	78.7	73.9	79.5
Time hay.....	do.	24.2	26.8	38.0	44.7	43.0	43.2
Native hay.....	do.	48.5	112.0	105.6	106.8	81.2	106.3
Other crops.....	do.	1.1	2.2	7.8	6.8	5.9	10.0
Livestock on ranch, January 1:							
All sheep.....	Number	936	1,055	1,222	1,199	1,170	1,190
Breeding ewes.....	do.	739	868	948	931	968	1,025
All cattle.....	do.	16.7	23.7	20.9	20.3	17.4	18.0
Chickens.....	do.	28	36	32	32	33	30
Horses.....	do.	10.2	9.1	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	2.1	3.4	3.7	8.7	7.7	7.0
Lamb crop.....	Percent	80	81	79	79	82	82
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	.48	.87	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28
Total labor used.....	Hour	6,570	7,450	8,160	8,060	7,680	7,910
Operator and family.....	do.	4,050	4,380	4,200	4,080	4,020	3,960
Hired.....	do.	2,520	3,070	3,960	3,980	3,660	3,950
Total ranch capital, January 1.....	Dollar	25,480	66,890	84,070	82,440	82,100	84,770
Land and buildings.....	do.	14,980	38,520	54,240	53,120	54,350	56,460
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,510	4,390	7,200	6,810	6,700	6,450
Livestock.....	do.	7,920	19,880	19,690	19,590	18,150	18,630
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	1,070	4,100	2,940	2,920	2,900	3,230
Total cash receipts.....	do.	5,973	14,630	15,758	16,421	17,228	20,654
Crops.....	do.	37	711	851	994	673	685
Cattle.....	do.	279	1,155	844	939	751	647
Sheep.....	do.	2,902	8,115	7,277	7,436	7,871	10,632
Wool.....	do.	2,218	4,098	6,286	6,427	7,253	7,984
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	115	364	267	339	393	406
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	422	187	233	286	287	300
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	3,808	9,454	10,968	11,778	12,056	10,946
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	882	1,602	2,028	2,926	3,741	1,357
Livestock purchased.....	do.	837	1,563	894	694	563	864
Other livestock expense.....	do.	51	94	197	195	194	217
Crop expense.....	do.	6	12	13	14	12	12
Machinery purchased.....	do.	371	1,181	952	1,075	961	1,294
Other machinery expense.....	do.	284	841	1,325	1,382	1,308	1,510
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	119	813	430	480	440	506
Labor hired.....	do.	490	1,900	3,006	2,973	2,789	3,038
Taxes.....	do.	423	787	1,120	1,155	1,159	1,196
Other.....	do.	345	660	1,003	884	889	952
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	2,165	5,176	4,790	4,643	5,172	9,708
Value of perquisites.....	do.	320	750	803	803	835	889
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	230	446	-481	-438	567	660
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-4	542	-642	-451	-517	-308
Net ranch income.....	do.	2,711	6,914	4,470	4,557	6,057	10,949
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,019	2,676	3,363	3,298	3,448	4,323
Return to operator and family labor <sup>3</sup> .....	do.	1,692	4,238	1,107	1,259	2,609	6,626
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>4</sup> .....	do.	1,692	2,160	501	572	1,165	2,881
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	.42	.97	.26	.31	.65	1.67
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross ranch income.....	Percent	41	100	102	106	118	140
Net ranch income.....	do.	39	100	65	66	88	158
Net ranch production.....	do.	74	100	109	113	104	143
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	47	100	91	101	83	104
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	83	100	99	104	101	135
Production per unit of input <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	91	100	95	99	96	124
Operating expense per unit of production.....	do.	51	100	121	118	124	95
Total cost per unit of production <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	46	100	119	113	118	99
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	58	100	134	123	117	114
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	47	100	94	83	90	102
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	do.	47	100	116	115	114	121

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Includes wool payment of \$1,636. <sup>3</sup> Includes wool payment of \$2,596. <sup>4</sup> Includes wool payment of \$1,574. <sup>5</sup> Revised.

TABLE 31. --Cattle ranches, northern Plains livestock area: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in ranch.....	Acre	3,322	3,800	4,120	4,170	4,205	4,225
Cropland harvested.....	do.	149	239	284	293	251	282
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	3,173	3,561	3,836	3,877	3,954	3,943
Crops harvested:							
Grains.....	do.	37.4	83.1	77.4	78.9	69.4	76.2
Tame hay.....	do.	40.3	38.2	77.3	89.5	84.7	79.9
Native hay.....	do.	58.0	101.7	110.0	111.3	85.2	110.2
Other crops.....	do.	12.9	16.0	19.3	13.5	11.5	15.0
Livestock on ranch, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	133.2	140.2	142.1	142.0	139.8	132.6
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	71.6	63.7	88.2	87.0	88.7	85.5
Chickens.....	do.	39	48	37	35	40	35
Horses.....	do.	14.6	11.1	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8
Pigs raised.....	do.	4.2	8.0	9.9	10.5	9.2	10.5
Calf crop.....	Percent	74	78	79	81	77	82
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	.59	.83	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,120	4,330	4,450	4,490	3,970	3,980
Operator and family.....	do.	3,620	3,550	3,340	3,270	3,280	3,240
Hired.....	do.	500	780	1,110	1,220	690	740
Total ranch capital, January 1.....	Dollar	20,820	59,810	69,970	69,200	70,220	69,230
Land and buildings.....	do.	11,730	33,320	42,460	41,650	43,510	44,200
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,840	4,740	7,770	7,470	7,500	7,300
Livestock.....	do.	5,970	16,970	15,040	15,310	14,840	14,480
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	1,280	4,780	4,700	4,770	4,370	3,250
Total cash receipts.....	do.	2,688	10,980	9,155	8,694	9,054	8,892
Crops.....	do.	59	2,001	2,215	2,233	2,330	1,843
Cattle.....	do.	2,204	8,204	6,202	5,819	6,103	6,410
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	219	666	602	477	443	419
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	206	109	136	165	178	220
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	2,284	5,351	5,583	5,946	5,338	5,770
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	627	457	274	318	299	267
Livestock purchased.....	do.	82	195	332	324	286	451
Other livestock expense.....	do.	41	48	113	115	119	120
Crop expense.....	do.	7	17	25	52	31	22
Machinery purchased.....	do.	447	1,281	1,091	1,233	1,142	1,352
Other machinery expense.....	do.	265	888	1,378	1,437	1,338	1,512
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	137	915	226	316	290	270
Labor hired.....	do.	79	423	776	843	489	529
Taxes.....	do.	315	618	784	813	841	842
Other.....	do.	284	509	564	495	503	405
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	404	5,629	3,572	2,748	3,716	3,122
Value of perquisites.....	do.	338	956	981	954	939	961
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	157	-766	-89	-487	-2,023	530
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	55	620	-686	-352	-524	-449
Net ranch income.....	do.	954	6,439	3,778	2,863	2,108	4,164
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	833	2,392	2,799	2,768	2,949	3,531
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	121	4,047	979	95	-841	633
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	121	2,064	443	43	-375	275
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.03	1.14	.29	.03	-.26	.20
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross ranch income.....	Percent	29	100	90	82	71	93
Net ranch income.....	do.	15	100	59	44	33	65
Net ranch production.....	do.	62	100	113	105	97	107
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	51	100	91	100	82	104
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	64	100	110	102	106	117
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	78	100	103	98	96	103
Operating expense per unit of production...	do.	66	100	116	123	125	119
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	56	100	109	116	124	121
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	65	100	133	124	120	119
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	36	100	79	76	76	84
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	do.	51	100	118	121	125	125

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup>Revised.

TABLE 32. --Cattle ranches, Intermountain region: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in ranch.....	Acre	1,573	1,615	1,690	1,695	1,710	1,715
Cropland harvested.....	do.	185	183	155	166	180	182
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	1,388	1,432	1,535	1,529	1,530	1,533
Crops harvested:							
Grains.....	do.	15.1	13.3	15.0	13.6	14.0	15.8
Tame hay.....	do.	70.8	66.9	59.6	64.9	70.1	70.1
Native hay.....	do.	97.1	100.3	78.8	85.9	93.6	94.5
Other crops.....	do.	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Livestock on ranch, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	199.1	206.7	242.0	252.0	263.0	263.0
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	94.5	101.6	117.0	121.5	126.1	126.1
Chickens.....	do.	34	43	40	40	40	40
Horses.....	do.	15.2	14.6	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.5
Pigs raised.....	do.	.7	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.9
Calf crop.....	Percent	69	76	81	82	81	84
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	.31	.62	.74	.76	.78	.79
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,870	4,790	4,690	4,860	5,050	5,030
Operator and family.....	do.	4,810	4,050	4,020	4,020	4,020	4,000
Hired.....	do.	60	740	670	840	1,030	1,030
Total ranch capital, January 1.....	Dollar	28,980	67,310	62,160	65,520	62,670	64,070
Land and buildings.....	do.	13,930	26,620	28,290	28,660	28,630	28,880
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,390	2,680	3,990	4,140	4,410	4,760
Livestock.....	do.	12,780	34,500	26,620	28,010	25,170	26,190
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	880	3,510	3,260	4,710	4,460	4,240
Total cash receipts.....	do.	3,538	11,063	8,917	9,022	10,388	13,200
Crops.....	do.	44	582	---	---	---	---
Cattle.....	do.	3,232	10,181	8,664	8,804	10,156	12,963
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	145	185	121	109	100	105
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	117	115	132	109	132	132
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	1,487	3,146	5,901	5,888	5,260	5,662
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	105	208	1,722	1,340	319	315
Livestock purchased.....	do.	193	142	307	281	296	410
Other livestock expense.....	do.	27	55	79	83	88	90
Crop expense.....	do.	19	34	70	95	72	95
Machinery purchased.....	do.	321	578	649	838	927	1,039
Other machinery expense.....	do.	346	719	1,139	1,126	1,200	1,280
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	64	149	200	185	195	205
Labor hired.....	do.	10	428	533	701	896	942
Taxes.....	do.	342	721	1,078	1,114	1,139	1,155
Other.....	do.	60	112	124	125	128	131
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	2,051	7,917	3,016	3,134	5,128	7,538
Value of perquisites.....	do.	319	821	695	678	689	724
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	487	-124	1,008	832	-88	228
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	35	51	-238	-19	-1	29
Net ranch income.....	do.	2,892	8,665	4,481	4,625	5,728	8,519
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,159	2,692	2,486	2,621	2,695	3,268
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,733	5,973	1,995	2,004	3,033	5,251
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	1,733	3,036	903	911	1,354	2,283
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	.36	1.47	.50	.50	.75	1.31
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100):							
Gross ranch income.....	Percent	37	100	90	90	93	120
Net ranch income.....	do.	33	100	52	53	66	98
Net ranch production.....	do.	93	100	104	112	128	140
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	94	100	92	95	104	104
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	92	100	106	111	121	133
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	98	100	90	96	109	118
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	48	100	168	155	130	128
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	42	100	123	119	107	108
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	84	100	120	119	121	121
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	36	100	77	74	71	84
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor....	do.	54	100	116	120	123	130

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup>Revised.



TABLE 33. --Sheep ranches, Southwest: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in ranch.....	Acre	---	9,456	12,784	12,805	12,836	13,340
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	8	13	18	16	22
Rangeland and pasture.....	do.	---	9,362	12,648	12,668	12,696	13,205
Other land.....	do.	---	86	123	119	124	113
Livestock on ranch, January 1:							
All sheep.....	Number	---	1,315	1,105	1,249	1,228	1,208
Breeding ewes.....	do.	---	1,072	911	924	920	924
All cattle.....	do.	---	34.7	37.0	33.5	31.5	29.5
Goats.....	do.	---	80.6	85.8	80.5	80.0	78.5
Horses.....	do.	---	10.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.7
Chickens.....	do.	---	22	16	18	22	17
Lamb crop.....	Percent	---	69	72	73	66	70
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	---	.14	.39	.40	.40	.40
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	5,860	4,890	5,330	5,030	5,190
Operator and family.....	do.	---	2,710	2,770	2,680	2,690	2,600
Hired.....	do.	---	3,150	2,120	2,650	2,340	2,590
Total ranch capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	120,750	182,260	177,880	177,220	177,770
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	94,520	157,930	150,850	151,290	152,770
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	1,910	4,680	4,460	4,490	4,560
Livestock.....	do.	---	22,170	16,620	19,530	18,350	17,670
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	2,150	3,030	3,040	3,090	2,770
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	17,207	13,620	16,041	14,182	17,100
Sheep and lambs.....	do.	---	9,478	5,839	7,091	5,398	8,209
Wool.....	do.	---	5,017	5,215	<sup>2</sup> 6,545	<sup>3</sup> 6,754	<sup>4</sup> 7,069
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	---	2,508	2,361	2,205	1,815	1,576
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	204	205	200	215	246
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	13,319	12,870	12,131	11,007	9,896
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	---	3,235	4,780	2,783	4,817	2,050
Livestock purchased.....	do.	---	2,978	2,485	3,277	1,210	1,566
Other livestock expense.....	do.	---	170	177	206	210	243
Crop expense.....	do.	---	6	8	10	10	15
Machinery purchased.....	do.	---	742	660	749	408	860
Other machinery expense.....	do.	---	670	1,241	1,202	1,024	1,227
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	---	2,788	608	665	230	521
Labor hired.....	do.	---	1,678	1,316	1,568	1,451	1,622
Taxes.....	do.	---	405	951	973	976	1,066
Other.....	do.	---	647	644	698	671	726
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	---	3,888	750	3,910	3,175	7,204
Value of perquisites.....	do.	---	496	815	882	823	802
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	-712	1,082	-19	-1,179	-583
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	1,552	-1,694	-1,479	-2,096	-1,361
Net ranch income.....	do.	---	5,224	953	3,294	723	6,062
Charge for capital <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	---	4,830	7,290	7,115	7,089	9,066
Return to operator and family labor <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	---	394	-6,337	-3,821	-6,366	-3,004
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	---	208	-2,867	-1,737	-2,842	-1,306
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	---	.15	-2.29	-1.43	-2.37	-1.16
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross ranch income.....	Percent	---	100	91	99	81	102
Net ranch income.....	do.	---	100	18	63	14	116
Net ranch production.....	do.	---	100	74	100	58	90
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	119	133	89	139
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	88	110	67	100
Production per unit of input <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	---	100	78	89	69	84
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	---	100	128	112	137	112
Total cost per unit of production <sup>5</sup> .....	do.	---	100	134	120	149	142
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	185	174	172	167
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	94	85	82	104
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.	do.	---	100	97	103	96	104

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Includes wool payment of \$1,610. <sup>3</sup> Includes wool payment of \$2,282. <sup>4</sup> Includes wool payments of \$1,501. <sup>5</sup> Revised.

TABLE 34. --Cattle ranches, Southwest: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in ranch.....	Acre	---	8,316	10,592	10,610	10,660	11,010
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	19	17	21	18	20
Irrigated.....	do.	---	7	8	9	9	11
Nonirrigated.....	do.	---	12	9	12	9	9
Rangeland and pasture.....	do.	---	8,242	10,539	10,555	10,605	10,958
Other land.....	do.	---	55	36	34	37	32
Livestock on ranch, January 1:							
All cattle.....	Number	---	215.2	215.8	205.0	203.2	190.3
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	---	147.2	146.5	136.9	140.5	135.3
Chickens.....	do.	---	26	23	24	27	22
Horses.....	do.	---	11.1	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.0
Pigs raised.....	do.	---	3.3	1.3	3.0	1.1	1.1
Calf crop.....	Percent	---	75	75	77	75	76
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	---	.25	.46	.46	.46	.46
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	3,950	3,680	3,590	3,540	3,370
Operator and family.....	do.	---	2,460	2,660	2,580	2,600	2,460
Hired.....	do.	---	1,490	1,020	1,010	940	910
Total ranch capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	97,570	135,910	129,760	130,640	128,910
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	71,110	108,630	103,890	104,380	105,090
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	1,970	3,820	3,660	3,600	3,510
Livestock.....	do.	---	22,440	20,640	19,730	20,160	18,250
Crops for sale, feed, and seed.....	do.	---	2,050	2,820	2,480	2,500	2,060
Total cash receipts.....	do.	---	12,275	9,891	10,025	8,138	11,386
Crops.....	do.	---	37	80	319	0	0
Beef cattle.....	do.	---	11,888	9,564	9,335	7,797	10,971
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	---	210	107	191	91	145
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	---	140	140	180	250	270
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	7,671	8,052	7,523	7,205	6,775
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	---	2,380	3,553	2,460	3,318	1,287
Livestock purchased.....	do.	---	1,397	413	975	713	1,584
Other livestock expense.....	do.	---	49	96	97	103	112
Crop expense.....	do.	---	9	8	10	10	13
Machinery purchased.....	do.	---	616	632	711	354	663
Other machinery expense.....	do.	---	671	1,166	1,082	926	1,270
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	---	957	510	530	125	162
Labor hired.....	do.	---	672	546	536	517	483
Taxes.....	do.	---	536	758	750	768	816
Other.....	do.	---	384	370	372	371	385
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	---	4,604	1,839	2,502	933	4,611
Value of perquisites.....	do.	---	756	910	883	919	1,067
Change in inventory:							
Crops and livestock.....	do.	---	104	-1,781	220	-1,974	-34
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	234	-645	-589	-1,123	-771
Net ranch income.....	do.	---	5,698	323	3,016	-1,245	4,873
Charge for capital <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	3,903	5,436	5,190	5,226	6,574
Return to operator and family labor <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	1,795	-5,113	-2,174	-6,471	-1,701
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	908	-2,314	-988	-2,889	-740
Return per hour in current dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	.73	-1.92	-.84	-2.49	-.69
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross ranch income.....	Percent	---	100	69	85	54	95
Net ranch income.....	do.	---	100	6	53	<sup>3</sup> 0	86
Net ranch production.....	do.	---	100	78	96	61	103
Crop yields per acre.....	do.	---	100	104	118	80	131
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	84	106	68	121
Production per unit of input <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	76	88	68	96
Operating expense per unit of production....	do.	---	100	138	113	149	103
Total cost per unit of production <sup>2</sup> .....	do.	---	100	147	122	160	126
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	147	140	139	136
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	80	86	71	93
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.	do.	---	100	109	104	104	110

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Less than 0.

TABLE 35. -- Poultry farms, New Jersey: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1957, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE		1954	1955	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
		1937-41	1947-49				
Land in farm.....	Acre	---	10	10	10	10	10
Cropland harvested.....	do.	---	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock on farm, January 1:							
Laying hens.....	Number	---	3,400	4,080	4,200	4,320	4,440
Chickens raised.....	do.	---	2,450	2,940	3,024	3,108	3,192
Rate of lay, eggs per layer on hand during year.....	do.	---	183	188	189	192	196
Total labor used.....	Hour	---	5,900	6,140	6,020	6,000	5,900
Operator and family.....	do.	---	4,460	4,870	4,830	4,900	4,900
Hired.....	do.	---	1,440	1,270	1,190	1,100	1,000
Total farm capital, January 1.....	Dollar	---	35,430	44,650	44,200	48,320	51,750
Land and buildings.....	do.	---	26,590	35,310	36,300	39,510	43,310
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	---	1,110	1,590	1,600	1,680	1,780
Livestock.....	do.	---	7,730	7,750	6,300	7,130	6,660
Total Cash receipts.....	do.	---	25,972	23,632	26,661	26,675	26,246
Eggs.....	do.	---	24,706	22,714	25,570	25,780	25,392
Cull layers.....	do.	---	1,266	918	1,091	895	854
Total cash expenditures.....	do.	---	21,875	26,929	25,860	26,935	26,846
Feed purchased.....	do.	---	17,019	20,455	19,227	20,019	19,760
Baby chicks.....	do.	---	958	1,290	1,368	1,445	1,483
Other poultry expense.....	do.	---	410	551	554	599	622
Machinery.....	do.	---	558	764	757	779	813
Brooder fuel.....	do.	---	106	176	181	186	192
Farm buildings.....	do.	---	1,374	1,993	2,087	2,220	2,336
Labor hired.....	do.	---	959	1,038	1,002	975	900
Taxes.....	do.	---	196	296	316	336	356
Telephone.....	do.	---	18	25	26	28	30
Electricity.....	do.	---	197	234	232	230	232
Insurance.....	do.	---	21	34	36	39	42
Miscellaneous expenses.....	do.	---	58	73	74	79	80
Net cash farm income.....	do.	---	4,097	-3,297	801	-260	-600
Value of perquisites.....	do.	---	796	876	872	944	1,065
Change in inventory:							
Livestock.....	do.	---	224	180	198	180	192
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	---	496	721	724	752	772
Net farm income.....	do.	---	5,613	-1,520	2,595	1,616	1,429
Charge for capital.....	do.	---	1,379	1,580	1,597	1,614	1,630
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	---	4,134	-3,529	606	-703	-1,417
Purchasing power in 1937-41 dollars.....	do.	---	2,104	-1,555	275	-314	-616
Return per hour in current dollars.....	do.	---	.93	-.72	.13	-.14	-.29
Index numbers (1947-49=100):							
Gross farm income.....	Percent	---	100	91	103	103	102
Net farm income.....	do.	---	100	-27	46	29	25
Net farm production.....	do.	---	100	129	132	144	153
Rate of lay.....	do.	---	100	103	103	105	107
Production per hour of man labor.....	do.	---	100	124	129	139	153
Production per unit of input.....	do.	---	100	106	106	109	111
Operating expense per unit of production...	do.	---	100	97	91	88	85
Total cost per unit of production.....	do.	---	100	99	93	92	90
Power and machinery, January 1.....	do.	---	100	112	112	112	112
Prices received for products sold.....	do.	---	100	71	78	73	69
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	do.	---	100	100	94	93	91

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary

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